

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

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NOVEMBER 13, 1907

WINNIPEG MANITOBA

VOLUME CLII, NO. 790

Windsor Salt

is ideal for salting butter.

Pure, clean, dry, well-savoured—it dissolves quickly—works in even-ly.

Used in prize-butter throughout Canada.

It should cost more—but is sold at the same price as other salts.

In bags and barrels. All dealers'.

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We are open at all times to handle these in any quantity.

Send us your consignments.

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Cor. King and James Sts.
Winnipeg, Man.

Raw Furs & Hides

We don't make any extravagant statements, but give you a square deal, pay highest prices and send your money same day as shipment is received.

BERMAN BROS.
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We are ready to handle carloads of POTATOES. Write for further particulars.

RAYNSFORD & Co.

126 King Street, WINNIPEG

Just Mention the Farmer's Advocate

when writing to Advertisers

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A.T. Hepworth.

GRAIN CONSIGNMENTS

GRAIN GROWERS

"DON'T LET IT SLIP YOUR MEMORY"

That we ARE strictly Commission Men working in your interest

WE ARE NOT TRACK BUYERS

Send all Shipping Bills to US Marked ADVISE

SIMPSON-HEPWORTH CO. LTD.

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And the results will please you

Send us your shipments of

HIDES, WOOL, SENECA-ROOT, &c.



and receive

Highest Market Prices and Prompt Returns
Liberal Advances made on Consignments.

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172 to 176 King St., WINNIPEG, Man.

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The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.

HEAD OFFICE: WAWANESA, MAN.

A. F. KEMPTON, SECRETARY-MANAGER

Amount of insurance in force Dec. 31st, 1906 - - - - \$17,447,679.00
Assets over Liabilities - - - - - 224,096.56

The Number of Farmers Insured December 31st, 1906, over 15,248

Over 15,248 farmers Insured. The largest agricultural Fire Insurance Company west of Lake Superior. Agents wanted in unrepresented districts.

GASOLINE TRACTION

WE HAVE THEM

8, 12, 16 20 and 25 HORSE POWER

WRITE

The Portage Iron & Machine Co. Ltd.
Portage la Prairie, Man.

Founders Machinists Boilermakers

See that Lock

It is the perfect fitting, patented side lock on

EASTLAKE METALLIC SHINGLES

no other shingles have it. This famous device makes Eastlake Shingles the easiest and quickest laid—and also insures the roof being absolutely leak proof. Eastlake Shingles are fire, lightning and rust proof.

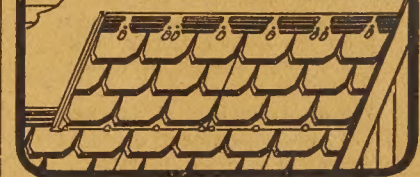
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Our cheapest grade will last longer and cost less than the best wooden shingles. Our best Metallic Shingles should not be mentioned in the same breath with any other roof covering, shingles, slate or tin. Write us for reasons.

The Metallic Roofing Co., Limited,
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"AQUAPROB" PAPER



Hay, Oats, Potatoes

and consignments of

Eggs, Butter and Wheat

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LAING BROS., 234 & 236 KING ST. WINNIPEG

SHIP your Wheat, Oats, Barley, Flax, through a strictly Commission Firm

On account of the high prices of grain at present, and the wide fluctuations there will be this season, shippers will find it greatly to their advantage to ship and sell through a reliable and strictly commission firm. We handle "strictly on commission," therefore can give every attention to car shipments and will obtain the best prices for same. We will be pleased to answer enquiries re prices, shipping, etc. If you have grain to ship or sell do not fail to write for "our way of doing business," as it will pay you well.

THOMPSON, SONS & COMPANY, Grain Commission Merchants, Box 77B, WINNIPEG

ORDER YOUR WINTER CLOTHES FROM THE MAKERS



OUR D. B. ULSTER.

SUITS OVERCOATS TROUSERS

We guarantee a perfect fit, good materials, proper workmanship and prompt delivery.

With our measurement form anyone can easily take correct measures.

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Well Boring and Drilling Machine

Bores 100 ft. in 10 hrs. For solid rock a drill-attachment is used, the speed then depending on the rock formation. A team of horses easily pulls it over the roughest road, and also furnishes the power to operate. One man runs the entire machine; the tools drop through center of platform, and it rotates its own drill. 18 years use have proven this the lightest draft, most convenient and easiest to operate of any machine sold. Easy terms. Write for catalogue H.

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We Own 80,000 Acres of the Best Wheat Land

In Western Canada.

Prices from \$7.00 per Acre up.

We can sell you a farm cheaper than any real estate firm in the West, simply because the land we sell is our own; you do not need much cash to buy from us; write for particulars.

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Something distinctive, something that will advertise your business?

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We are specialists at this work. Let our Department of Ideas make a suggestion for you.

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Winnipeg, Man.

An Okanagan Snap

100 acres 4 miles from town; 50 acres bottom land cultivated. 3 acres bearing orchard. Splendid buildings; 19 head cattle. 5 head horses and all the implements. Price only \$8500. Terms Apply to

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Solicitor for the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for Alberta and Saskatchewan.

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TO A GUARANTEE OF 20,500 SWORN CIRCULATION

Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

The Only Weekly Farm Journal in Western Canada.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY THE
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Branches at London, Ont. and Calgary, Alta.

BRITISH AGENCY—W. W. CHAPMAN, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, W. C., London, Eng.

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WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned if accompanied by postage.

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LETTERS intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

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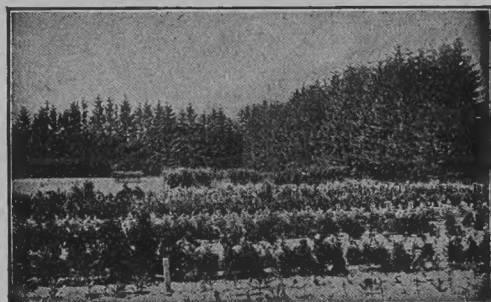
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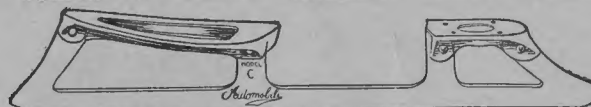
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Speaks pretty well for the skate, don't you think?

It is considerably more expensive than ordinary steel and our profits are reduced thereby, but this doesn't count while we are establishing a reputation.

If your dealer does not handle our Automobile and Cycle Skates, send for our free catalogue.

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It dries them up.

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Kills Roaches, Bed-bugs, Rats and Mice

All Dealers and 377 Queen St. W.,
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Write for Testimonials.

KOOTENAY FRUIT LANDS

17 1/2 acres on West Arm of Kootenay Lake. 400 fruit trees, out two years; one acre strawberries; other small fruits; good running water; good log house and outbuildings; no waste land; school, P.O., Station; boat landing within two miles. Price \$2,650 cash. Geo. C. McLaren, Nelson, B.C., Box 654.



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HIGHEST PRICES PROMPT SETTLEMENT

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30 Cedar Street, OWATONNA, MINN.

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YOUR BUTTER will bring you a higher price and will also find a ready buyer if properly done up in nicely printed wrappers. We quote the above at the following prices:

8 1/2 x 11 or 9 x 12 1000 add. 1000
Single Brand 1 \$3.75 \$2.00

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

14-16 Princess St.

WINNIPEG, - - MANITOBA

Kootenay Fruit Lands!

Best in the World!

Write me for information. I know all about the land situation here, having been in business in Nelson twelve years.

S. M. BRYDGES, Nelson, B.C.
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Birds, Animals, Fish, Game Heads and all Trophies

You can now learn this fascinating art in your home during your spare time. By an entirely new method we teach you taxidermy by mail and guarantee success. Taxidermy has long been a secret, but now it can be easily and fully mastered by anyone in a very short time.

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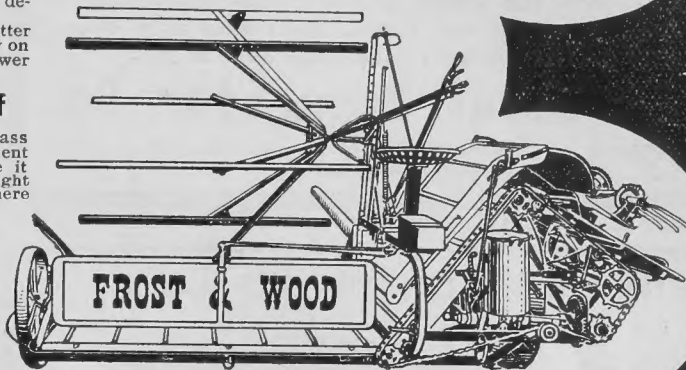
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Our No. 3 Binder is strong, light, easily handled; has great elevating power and delivers the bundles securely tied. Eccentric wheel which moves Knotter and Discharge Arms is found exclusively on our binder, and gives an increase of power of about 16 percent. The Knotter

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The binder tension allows all knots to pass through without a hitch. Binder attachment is carefully adjusted and tested before it leaves the factory. It will surely work right in the field. Neck-weight is light; there is no side draft. Two horses are sufficient on average ground, because roller and all-bearings are placed at every necessary point. It makes no difference how rough the field, how tangled, twisted or heavy the grain, it cuts, ties and delivers each bundle with remarkable regularity. No. 3 Binder is made in 5, 6, 7 and 8 foot widths. But send for our free catalog "H" and special booklet, "Reasons Why," and read all about our No. 3. There are plenty of pictures that explain why it's just the machine for your work. Why not write us now—today? We have an agent in your vicinity because our organization covers the whole of Canada. Consult this agent—he will gladly answer all questions.

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SMITH'S FALLS, CANADA



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Farm and Fruit Lands

3 Noteworthy Facts

1. **British Columbia** is the premier province of Canada for mixed farming and fruit raising.
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3. **Nanaimo** is the Agricultural center of Vancouver Island, the nearest point on the island to the Mainland with daily C. P. R. steamboat service to and from Vancouver.

The fertile lands between Nanaimo and Comox have not been boomed.

We offer Wild Lands from \$7 to \$25 per acre.

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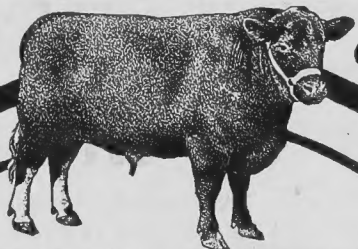
Write for our booklet (free).

A. E. PLANTA, Ltd.

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Established 1888

The Famous Steer RUBY ZENOLEUM International College Champion, 1906, Owned and Fed by Nebraska Experiment Station



Chicago Live Stock World said "192 Exhibitors at the International, Chicago, are Users of Famous ZENOLEUM. That tells the story."

IT WILL HELP YOUR CATTLE

No other animal dip and disinfectant has so many real uses about the cattle-barn and feed-lot. It is valuable to the farmer and stockman, the beef-grower and the dairyman. Zenoleum kills lice, cures mange and all skin diseases. Heals sores and wounds. Stops contagious abortion. Prevents calf-cholera and scours. Its use makes clean surroundings.

ZENOLEUM

Destroys disease germs and prevents contagion. One gallon goes a long ways with the average herd. Perfectly healthy animals are better producers and make greater profits. Zenoleum keeps stock well.

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Zenoleum Veterinary Adviser written by Agricultural College Authorities. Positively Free for the asking. Send a postal quick.

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If Zenoleum is not all we claim it is, or even what you think it ought to be, you can have your money back. No talk, no letters—just money.

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By special arrangement with the publishers of the Overseas Edition of the London Daily Mail we are able to make this special offer:

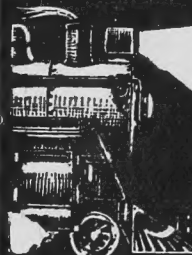
The Farmer's Advocate one year..... \$1.50
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Our special clubbing offer gives both the papers for only..... \$2.25

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Winnipeg, Man.



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DOCTORS admit that a large percentage of Fatal Diseases are caused by insanitary out-houses and the inconvenience of getting to them.

Snow, Slush, Rain and Mud — UGH!!

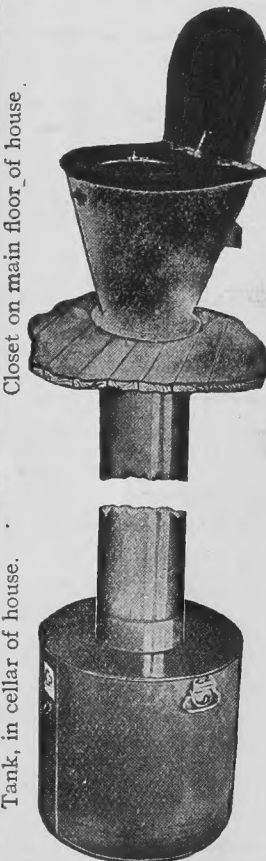
We can overcome that difficulty for you.

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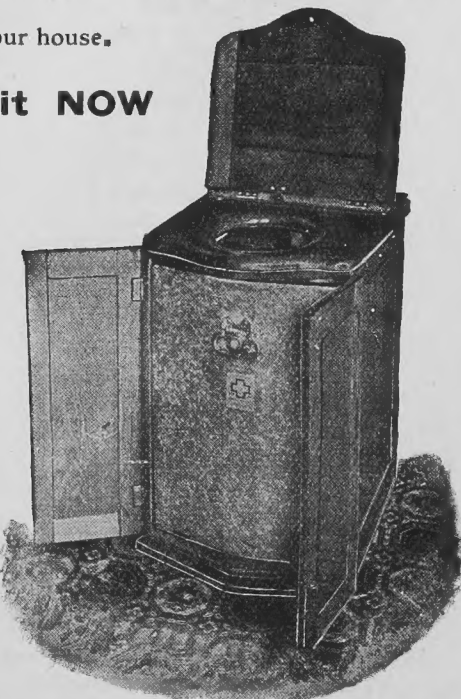
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Get a De Laval Separator

and produce, in comfort, two pounds of butter from the same source which, with drudgery, yields one to-day. Don't have cows around simply as part of the farm picture: make them work for you.

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Representatives everywhere

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ACCOUNTS MAY BE OPENED AND CONDUCTED BY MAIL 75

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"On Sept. 12th, 1892, I insured in your Company for \$2,000 on the Fifteen Payment Life Plan, paying an annual premium of \$69.64; total amount paid \$1,044.60. I am now in receipt of the Company's cheque for \$1482.00, being a profit of \$437.40 more than I have paid, and have been insured the fifteen years for \$2,000. My net interest on the amount paid the Company is 4 1/2%.

I consider this investment one of the safest I have, and regret that I didn't have more. I wish to thank you for being so prompt in the payment. I shall cheerfully recommend your Company to anyone who wants Insurance and Investment."

Comment is superfluous! This is the rock on which the Company's success is builded—RESULTS TO POLICY-HOLDERS!

Ask for personal rates.

THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

Head Office - - WINNIPEG

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Bonded Licensed

Join it and send us your grain. Over 2,000 farmers have already done so. Remember that this is purely a Farmers' Company, and that it is controlled by farmers. If you are satisfied with the present conditions surrounding the marketing and grading of your grain, stay where you are. If not, wake up. Take a share and help us to make conditions better. Someone must handle your grain. Send it to us and get your neighbor to do the same. If you want any information about your grain, write to us. When shipping write across your shipping bill:

Advise

Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.

Winnipeg,

Man.

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is now a very important matter, as you have grain to grind, wood to saw, feed to cut, water to pump, and you naturally want the power most suitable for your purpose.

We can help you Solve the Problem as we carry the largest stock and The Best Assortment of Powers of any House in the West. In our

CANADIAN AIRMOTOR

we offer you the Cheapest of all Powers, tested and proved for 15 years on thousands of Farms in Canada, made in sizes 8, 10, 12, 13, 14 and 16 feet.

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Simpler and better than ever. Most popular Engine with the farmer because it is

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Made in sizes 1, 3, 5, 7, 10, 13 and 16 H.P., Stationary and Portable.

Horse Powers and Tread Powers
all sizes.

Grain Grinders, Feed Cutters,
Wood Saws, Pumps, Tanks,
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Well-Drilling Machinery

Kelly-Taneyhill & Keystone's Lines for all purposes and depths.

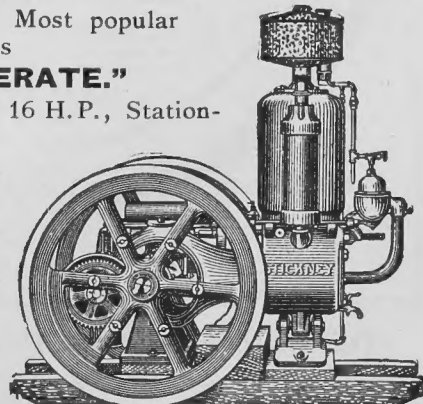
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Village Fire Engines

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Catalogues on application. Specify the line you want information about.

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co. Ltd., Winnipeg
MAN.



Farmer's Advocate

and Home Journal

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November 13, 1907

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLII. No. 790

EDITORIAL

Misguided Paternalism.

The theme now being largely editorialized upon by certain western exchanges reaching this office would lead the uninitiated to suppose that the farmers of this country, in intelligence and foresight, were slightly inferior to the peasantry of Russia to whom an imperial ukase has recently been issued forbidding the further exportation of wheat. Famine it would seem is staring in the face large wheat-producing districts of that country, and until the government intervened and checked the exportation of food stuffs the farmers were calmly and unthinkingly shipping out all the wheat they could scrape up unmindful of the consequences such exportation would likely induce. It is assumed that unless some steps are taken to prevent it, all wheat of the better grades will be sold out of this country this fall, and when next seeding time arrives a sufficiency of strong germinable grain will not be available for seeding purposes, and then indeed will a calamity of the first magnitude be imminent. Hence the proposal for government intervention.

No ukase, either federal or provincial, is necessary in this country to teach the farmers what is best for them to do. We doubt if there is a grain grower in the three provinces who, if his own crop is injured and unfit for seed, has not enterprise, initiative, and foresight enough to make arrangements to procure next year's seed on his own account without some paternal government stepping in to instruct him how to proceed. Government intervention in such matters is childish, intolerable and uncalled for. Official encouragement is altogether proper, but such encouragement should be given through the proper channel—in this case the seed fair—to be appreciated and to accomplish the most good.

Agricultural Education: So-Called.

The Manitoba Agricultural College is unique in some respects, and for the sake of western agriculture it is to be trusted that in some ways she may long continue so. If the vast increase in student enrolment indicates anything it would seem to show that the college has already got very close to the agricultural community of these three western provinces, as, indeed, it has. One hundred and fifty young men from the farms of Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta are now registered and in attendance for the general course which opened October 29th—young men, the vast majority of whom have come to the college with a reasonable equipment of preliminary knowledge, with a sound understanding of practical agriculture, men, who, when the prescribed course is completed, purpose returning to their farms in the various districts from which they came, intent on putting into practice there the principles of a more advanced agriculture. And this is exactly what western agriculture needs. It requires more intellectualization. It needs education. Not the kind of education given by half the so-called agricultural colleges of this continent, not the kind of education given by those institutions that regard the conferring of a be-sealed sheepskin as the culmination of all their endeavors, but the kind that emphasizes the practical things; that embraces an insight into the laws governing soil, plant and animal life, giving at the same time an opportunity to study closely the economics of the farm, and, in a general and broader way, the economic principles that govern the relations of man to man and community to community. An agricultural college directed to this aim under the inspiration of enthusiastic, practical teachers can do wonders

for the willing, receptive, self-reliant young man from the farm already familiar with routine farming methods.

An agricultural college education, in an ideal sense, should embrace a perfect combination of the theoretical and practical. Theory and practice must go hand in hand in agriculture as in everything else. In a sense these two are in opposition; in fact the one is the outgrowth of the other. It is the failure to comprehend clearly this essential principle that has been the stumbling block to the true success with too many agricultural institutions; that has made them rather institutions for switching men away from the farm than for affecting improvement in the community they were created to serve. Educational training of the right sort gives a man increased power to meet the stern work of life and enhances the good that can be got and given by the individual as his contribution to the well being of his contemporaries. It is not this sort of an educational training that teaches a man to spurn as mere drudgery the work that is done by the hand. It is the kind that teaches him to respect and to rejoice in it as much as in any other form of toil. The kind that brings him into closer harmony with his environment, that so grounds him educationally that he can hold his own as a citizen in the work and public affairs of the country with any other class.

Machinery at Farmers' Meetings.

One of the largest considerations of the average farmer is his machinery. In summer he is continuously operating it and in fall and winter the meeting of maturing notes in payment for it is an ever present reminder of the drain upon farm revenues for labor performing devices. The cost of implements is so considerable and their general care so much neglected that agricultural societies would be justified in arranging for more discussion upon the subject at their winter meetings. The study of live stock, stimulated by talks and demonstrations upon the different points to be observed in judging an animal has done inestimable good in familiarizing farmers with animal form and function. Similar good might easily result from more general discussion of machinery and demonstrations in the use of tools for repair. The country is full of young men and others who have had a limited experience with implements and tools to whom such demonstrations would be a boon. We commend the idea to the superintendents of fairs and institutes in the different provinces.

Making Effective Changes.

The adaptability of Irishmen for superintending work is proverbial but it is a notorious fact that industrially, Ireland is one of the chief concerns of the Empire. The Canadian farmer has a good deal of the Irishman's traits.

In considering a more rational and safer system of farming this trait comes out. Practically everyone will admit that we must have a new system or adapt some old one to our conditions, yet only a very few take their convictions seriously. We seem to think that improvement in our systems by which we shall avoid many of the risks that are now taken; check the spread of weeds, maintain the quality of our grain and the store of soil fertility, in fact, increase the total revenue from our lands without increasing cultivated acres, may be affected by opinion or act of legislature after the method of instilling loyalty in Manitoba by a constant display of the flag. If such were the manner of agricultural salvation and redemption, our farms would be well nigh perfect models of the evidence of industry, intelligence, skill, care and diligence. The sorrow is that they are not. Few even will contend that our farms are being

worked to the best of the knowledge of the owners. We simply have a case of too much work for too few hands, a habit of too easy satisfaction, and unfortunately, the circumstance of our location in relation to the world's markets, has compelled methods of farming that are most conducive to the growing of weeds to the exhausting of fertility and to degeneracy in the quality of our products.

The nature of our farming operations gets us into further trouble in that we can manage to get ready for a larger crop than we can continue to take care of. When land is new and clean and requires little cultivation a man may go ahead and bring a large area under crop but as soon as weeds appear and great areas require similar treatment at exactly the same time, then we find that the farm so conducted is too large for the labor available. To see good arable land lying idle for the want of time to work it, is somewhat of a pathetic sight, yet such cases are to be found and are to be commended in place of growing a dirty, late-sown crop. The conviction has been forced home upon many farmers that they have too much land to care for and that it is better economy to cultivate upon a reasonable area than to spread work out thin over great stretches.

The doctrine of cleaner farms is one that will receive considerable preaching the next few years but it is well to remember that no amount of preaching will effect the cleaning process; it requires the exercise of brain and hand, and very probably the complete changing of the order of affairs upon some farms. Fencing, grass growing, greater variety of crops, and in many places, cows, hogs and other livestock are the agencies that will have to be introduced more extensively. Knowing how and being able to tell others how is never going to make this a successful agricultural country.

The Money Shortage Handicap.

It is hardly likely that the recommendations of the Winnipeg board of trade to the farmers, to the effect that they market their grain as early as possible in order that money might be got into circulation, have had much effect upon the movement of the crops. Grain moves out at about the rate at which the labor in the country can force it and the market prices attract it, the fact that commercial interests need money is scarcely a consideration in stimulating movements. This year weather conditions have delayed movements in spite of high prices and the demands of merchants for money and the function of the crop in carrying on the commerce of the country has been brought prominently before the public. Commerce is ordered and arranged so that its continuance is dependent entirely upon the returns from the crop. Much of the financial stringency that is being felt all over the world is due to the fact that money from the 1907 crop is about a month late in getting into circulation thus embarrassing people who had depended upon crop money being available to meet their obligations.

Since the resolution of the Winnipeg board of trade was passed, another large consideration has developed in market circles, the slump in prices, and probably if the board could have anticipated the shortage of money they would not have adopted their resolution. Few people, even those in the trade, realized what a ruinous effect upon prices the high rate of money could have. Every one was aware that it requires large substantial loans to handle wheat but it was generally felt that when security was good these loans could be obtained. Now it has transpired that the wheat handling trade, profitable and all as it is supposed to be, cannot afford to pay the price for loans that the demand for money has created, amounting quite frequently to 25% per month; consequently, little actual trade in wheat could be counted on and

prices have fallen in spite of the requirements of grain in old world centers.

This is the stage where the injustice of the situation develops. Because of the high price of money, prices for wheat have declined thus forcing the producer to take less for his grain than it is actually worth and this condition appears likely to remain until a large proportion of the crop has been marketed and the proceeds from it put into circulation. It is a fixed principle in economics that any commodity must bear the cost of its own distribution from producer to consumer and money being just as necessary to distribute wheat as cars and boats, it is obvious that the high charges for money will create a wide spread between American and European prices for wheat. The vicissitudes of the wheat-producing industry in Canada seem to be legion and would convince the superstitious that it was beset by some supernatural sinister agency. First, blockades at elevators, then car shortage, then lack of capacity on lake boats, and now the high price of money. One can scarcely guess what a commercial X-ray instrument might reveal if it could be turned upon the future of the wheat trade.

HORSE

Wintering Colts.

Colts are nondescripts, for the rearing of which no definite rules can be given, but common sense, patience and alertness should prevail. These awkward animals, utterly useless as yet, must nevertheless, be carefully looked after, the aim being to supply food liberally, with plenty of sunlight and an abundance of exercise. Oats lead to the list of feeding stuffs, but shorts and bran with barley may be profitably used where economy is important. These feeds, are rich in bone-making material and will be found satisfactory as well as economical. Colts suffer at times from teething, and to subsist wholly upon hard, dry food may work injury. Steamed crushed oats or barley, thickened with bran, will prove appetizing and very nourishing in such cases. Roots may be cooked and the mass extended with ground grain and bran. A limited quantity of this food given at night in the winter-time, daily, or two or three times a week, will show its effect in a better colt and a more thrifty general appearance.

Withholding coarse provender and giving concentrated grain in large quantities in its place at this period is to be deprecated, for it is important that the digestive tract be developed to a moderate extent by distention with coarse feed that it may serve its purpose when the animal is grown. The "big belly" which a properly-fed colt may carry at this period is nothing to its harm, even though it annoys the shortsighted stockman who foolishly may wish to see his growing colt the trim form of the finished product.

A fair allowance for the colt, measured in oats, is as follows,

Up to one year of age, from two to three pounds.

From one to two years of age, 4 to 5 pounds.

From two to three years of age, 7 to 8 pounds.

While an ample allowance of such roughage as hay, straw and stover should be supplied, it should always be less than the animal would eat had it free access to this provender.

The colt, like the mature horse, should not be allowed all the roughage it can consume, for such over-supply tends to gorge the digestive tract with inert matter, and may work lasting injury.

Liberal feeding must be counterbalanced by an abundance of outdoor exercise. In no other way can colts be ruined so surely and so permanently as by liberal feeding and close confinement. Each day from three to ten hours should be spent in the open air, according to the condition of the weather and other circumstances.

PROF. W. A. HENRY.

Economical Methods of Winter Feeding.

Owing to the shortage and consequent high prices of mostly all varieties of stock food, in most, if not all sections of the Dominion, economy in wintering horses becomes an important matter with most owners. Horses that have to perform regular work, either heavy or light, must, of course, be fed as working horses demand, and notwithstanding the high prices of oats and hay, these must form the major part of the rations; but horses, either young or old, male or female, breeders or non-breeders, that are not to be called upon to perform regular work, may be kept in good condition on mixed rations, with only a percentage of the more expensive foods. All foods being high in price, we cannot expect to winter horses cheaply, but a little consideration and time in mixing foods will lessen the cost considerably. It must be understood that sudden or violent changes in food must not be made with any animal, as such is liable to cause digestive derangements, entail a veterinarian's bill, or probably cost the life of an animal, and thereby defeat its own object, viz., economy. For instance, horses that have been worked, and well fed on hay and oats, if when work ceases, the ration is suddenly changed to straw, roots, and a little grain or other mixtures, are very liable to suffer from indigestion or constipation in a few days after the change has been made. This danger exists in animals of all ages; hence, when there is to be a change made, it should be made gradually. The change from hay to straw should be gradual, by gradually reducing the hay ration and giving a little straw, the supply of hay being reduced and that of straw increased daily, until in ten days or two weeks a full straw ration can safely be given. The digestive organs of an animal become accustomed to performing certain functions or to digesting certain foods, and if a sudden change be made, even to foods that are, under ordinary circumstances, as easily or even more easily digested, the change is so sudden there is danger of disease. The same rule, of course, applies to all changes in all classes of stock, but probably more particularly to horses than to ruminants. In regard to weanlings, I do not think it is economy to limit the supply of the very best food that can be obtained. The first winter is a very important period of a colt's life, and his development and future usefulness to a very great degree, depend upon his care and thriftiness during this period. If through want of proper food or other causes he is not kept in a healthy, thrifty condition, he does not develop properly, and he will not make as good an animal as he would have under more favorable conditions, notwithstanding his treatment during the following years of his development. Hence, we consider that he should have all the good hay (well-saved clover preferred) and oats (rolled or chopped preferred) he will eat, and also a carrot or two or a turnip or mangel daily, with a feed of bran at least twice weekly, and all the salt and good water he will take. We think rolled oats better than whole, and also consider it is well to practically cook them by putting in a pail or other vessel,

pouring boiling water over them, then covering the vessel and allowing to stand for a few days before feeding. This treatment of the oats renders them more palatable and gives good results, and if the colts be turned out for a few hours every day, or in other ways be given regular exercise, there are very few cases in which there is danger of their eating too much. Our observations and experience have taught us that, with few exceptions, it is both safe and wise to allow weanlings all the oats they will eat, especially if treated as above, and the colt given regular exercise.

Colts over one year, idle or comparatively idle horses, brood mares and stallions, can be treated differently as regards food. Of course, horses that will be needed for work next spring, stallions that are needed for stud service, and brood mares nearing full terms of pregnancy, should be well fed on first-class food for a few weeks before these functions will be required.

During the winter months, a mixture of foods, many of which, if given alone would be neither palatable or satisfactory in results, can be given with reasonable satisfaction. Straw is generally of good quality this year, roots a fair crop, and in some sections corn a fair crop, fodder corn generally considered a suitable food for horses, a reasonable quantity can be used in a mixture of foods. In mixtures, of course, all food, as hay, straw and corn, should be cut, all grain chopped, and roots pulped. A mixture of, say, 1 part by bulk of pulped roots (turnips, mangels or carrots), 2 parts cut hay, and 4 parts cut straw (oat or wheat straw preferred, but barley may be used), with a quart of chopped oats or its equal in weight of other chopped grain, to about every one-half bushel of the mixture. Where bran is a reasonable price, the addition of as much as of the grain can be added with advantage. For the average-sized horse, a half bushel of this mixture three times daily should suffice and keep him in good condition, small or young animals being fed in proportion. In cold weather, sufficient of this mixture can be made to last three or four days. Experience will teach the feeder how long it will remain sweet. Of course, it must not be mixed in sufficient bulk to become too hot, nor allowed to stand long enough to ferment too much and become too sour. The length of time it will remain fit for food will depend largely upon the weather and the temperature of the compartment in which it is kept. Of course, it must not be allowed to freeze. When roots are absent, of course, the mixture must consist of cut hay and straw and chopped grain, in which case it is probably wise to moisten with water, in order to insure a more thorough mingling of the food. Sufficient moisture is supplied by the roots when present. It is good practise to vary the monotony of the ration by occasionally giving a light ration of whole hay or straw occasionally, but full feeds should not be given, as we must never forget the danger in making violent or sudden changes.

We might add that, where wheat chaff is procurable, it will give better results than cut straw.

"WHIP."



THE SCHOOL PONY AT THE EXHIBITION. "GEORDIE" MUTCH, LUMSDEN, EXHIBITOR.

Something for the Teamster to Know.

Drivers are liable to grow negligent of the horses' feet in summer, thinking that as there are no slippery pavements to trouble them the way is easy. The heat generated in the shoe by the constant friction with the heated pavement is transmitted through the protecting horn of the hoof to the sensitive inner parts and causes great distress. Bear this fact in mind and be considerate when your horses show weariness. Take advantage of every opportunity to let the shoes cool off.

It is of the utmost importance that every driver familiarize himself with the symptoms of the different kinds of lameness, and remedies for them. In many cases the lameness is traceable to the "smithy," but if the driver does not know, and the blacksmith does not know, the same kind of shoeing will be done if the horse is taken to be re-shod, and the trouble aggravated.

In many cases the seat of lameness is evident, while in others, even though the lameness be well marked, it is difficult, and requires care and knowledge to locate it. The first point to be determined is which is the affected limb. This may seem an easy matter, but in reality is attended in many cases with no little difficulty, especially to those who have not given lameness special study. It may be mentioned that a horse lame in one fore leg or foot will step as lightly as possible with the lame foot, lift it from the ground quickly, and tread heavily with the sound foot, his head nodding at the time; that is, his head nods, more or less, according to the severity of the lameness, as the sound foot touches the ground. When lame in a hind leg, the elevation and depression of the hip of the lame leg will be more marked than that of the sound one. In some cases a mistake may be made by expressing an opinion that the lameness is in the hind leg when in reality it is in the fore, and vice versa. This mistake has so often been made that the peculiarity of gait that has led to it has been called "cross lameness." For example, a horse lame in the off fore leg is trotted from the observer; he seems to be lame in the near hind, for the quarter seems to ascend and descend. But when the animal is trotted towards the observer it will be seen that the irregular motion of the hind quarters depends upon the elevation and dropping of the head and body, and that the lameness is really in the fore and not the hind limb. An opinion should not be given until the horse has been trotted from and towards the observer. Of course, there are many cases of lameness where the seat is so apparent that such an examination is quite unnecessary. In testing a horse for lameness, it is well to select a hard, smooth road and have the horse led with a loose rein, first walking and then trotting, both straight away from, and straight back to you. A horse may walk sound and go sound when trotted fast, or excited, or with his head held up by the person leading him, and show lameness when allowed to jog with free head.

When a horse is lame in both fore feet, some difficulty is often experienced in its detection, for to the inexperienced he may appear to go sound. He will not nod in his gait, but will be short in his action—said to go "groggy." Each foot is carefully put to the ground and quickly lifted up again; the step is short and there is a rolling motion of the body. In other cases he may exhibit lameness in one foot as he goes from, and in the other as he approaches the observer. Such cases are very confusing, and require considerable power of discrimination. Care must be taken not to confound peculiarity of gait with lameness. For example, a horse, especially a young one, may appear lame in the near fore foot, if led with a short rein and his head pulled to one side, or when first bitted. This is called "bridle lameness," and disappears when the animal is run in a slack rein. Again, horses which are habitually exercised in a ring or round a circle usually appear lame in the fore limb nearest the center or the circle. When an animal is lame in both hind limbs the difficulty of diagnosis is not so great, as he is both stiff and lame. But mere stiffness should be distinguished from lameness although the two are often confounded. A stiff horse is certainly unsound, but may be very useful for slow work. Mere stiffness is not accompanied by pain; it may indicate fatigue in old age and pass off with exercise, or it may be constant, and while the animal is discommoded more or less thereby, he does not suffer pain. But lameness is indication of actual pain or disease, and, although it may disappear with exercise, it must not be confounded with stiffness. There are some forms of lameness which are apparent in the stable only, the movements caused by bringing the patient out of the stable being sufficient to cause the total disappearance of the lameness—*The American Team Owner.*

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As intimated a few weeks ago the stern hand of the law has descended upon some of those stallion owners who neglect to enroll their horses according to the provision of the horse breeders act. The first persecution took place at Dauphin and resulted in a verdict of guilty, other cases are being taken up and it is expected that by the time the judicial slate has been cleared there will be but very few stallion owners in Manitoba who will be disposed to ignore the provisions of the act.

The new winter fair building at Brandon provides ample accommodation for the stabling and showing of as many horses as can be expected to be present at a spring stallion show. For years to come, horsemen will appreciate the convenience of the building where they can have hot or cold water and plenty of space to exercise their charges. The dates of the winter fair and stallion show are March 10, 11, 12, and 13.

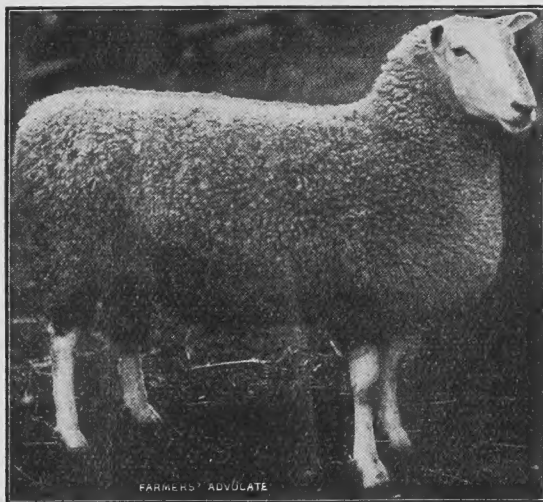
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The fraternity of horsemen will be glad to learn of the improved condition of Mr. J. B. Hogate, of Brandon, who was taken down about five weeks ago with typhoid.

STOCK

Science and Practice of Economical Feeding.

To many farmers, articles on the science of feeding, embracing such terms as "balanced rations," "protein," and "carbohydrates," seem hopelessly technical and complex; yet, when one comes to read up a little, he is surprised to find how few formidable terms there are, and how easy these few are to understand. It is true the feeding of animals is a complex study—more complex than some laboratory chemists and classroom professors have realized. It must be complex, because it has to do with the wonderful phenomena of life and natural law. There is far more in feeding than ever was learned in a laboratory, although the chemist has been of immense assistance in working out the science of feeding; and when we find a man who combines knowledge of animal chemistry with practical experience as a stockman, we have the making of the genuine feeding expert.



A BORDER-LEICESTER RAM.

Without attempting, in this limited space, to enumerate all the important factors of animal nutrition, it may be pointed out that the first thing a beginner has to take in is the fact that there are four distinct elements which should be present in approximately definite proportions in all classes of feeds. These are (1) protein, (2) carbohydrates, (3) ether extract (consisting of various vegetable fats and oils), and (4) ash or mineral matter. Each of these has its own particular function to fill in the animal economy. Protein, the most important element of all, and the one deficient in most kinds of ordinary farm roughage, is chiefly concerned in the production of muscle, skin, horn, and the vital fluids of the body. It is especially demanded by young, growing animals, and by cows yielding milk. Carbohydrates (sugars, starches, cellulose and the like) are employed in producing animal fat and heat, and ether extract is devoted to similar purposes. Ether extract has more than twice the heat-yielding capacity of carbohydrates, hence it is customary, in estimating the heat and fat producing value of a food, to group the carbohydrates and ether extract together, multiplying the pounds of ether extract by 2.3, adding the product to the pounds of carbohydrates, and expressing the sum in terms of carbohydrates. When the proportion of protein to carbohydrates and fat in a daily ration is in

the relation which experiment has determined to be the best for any specific purpose, it is called a "balanced ration." In considering the "balance" of a ration, the amount of ash is not taken into consideration as there is usually enough of this in an ordinary ration to serve all necessary purposes. An occasional exception occurs in the case of young animals, which need an extra amount of ash for bone-building purposes, and, in feeding these, care should be taken to supply a reasonable quantity of such feeds as bran, which contains a generous percentage of ash for bone-building, as well as of protein for muscle-making.

In the past, one of the chief aims of scientific investigation has been to establish what proportion of protein to carbohydrates and ether extract would constitute "balanced rations" for various purposes. The first standards formulated were the German standards, which called for rations with a considerable percentage of protein. Later, American researches have established that good use can be made of rations containing considerable larger relative percentages of carbohydrates than were formerly considered admissible. As rations rich in carbohydrates are usually more economical to raise, and generally cheaper to purchase than those rich in protein, this is an important saving.

The reader must not run away, however, with the idea that a ration is all right so long as it is "balanced." While an approximately "balanced" ration is generally the most profitable, precise balance is not necessary, because, to a certain extent, an excess of protein may compensate for a deficiency of carbohydrates while on the other hand, an excess of carbohydrates may often be utilized to advantage, even though the percentage of protein be somewhat below that required for an ideal ration. Besides, numerous practical considerations, such as digestibility, palatability, wholesomeness, bulk and economy (which varies with localities and the range of prices) must all be given due weight. These will be discussed in later issues. Meantime, we advise those who wish to post themselves on the important subject of feeding to select one or more of the following excellent standard books: "Feeds and Feeding," by Henry. "The Feeding of Animals," by Jordan, or Prof. Shaw's new work, "Feeding Farm Animals." Every farmer needs such an authoritative treatise on this subject giving tables of the percentage of digestible nutrients in all the staple feeds, and time spent in perusing it during the winter evenings will be amply repaid, not only in interest, but in dollars and cents.

Manitoba Winter Fair Prospects.

It gives us pleasure to note that the essence of our suggestion in the issue of October 30th anent the provincial government's attitude toward the Manitoba winter fair was conceded by Premier Roblin when approached by the representatives of the different breed associations and a committee of the proprietors of the winter fair building in Brandon. The delegation was, in our opinion, quite modest in its request for government support and in consequence was assured of a favorable reception of their proposition. The request was for \$2,500 to be allotted the livestock associations, who in turn will conduct the fair, allowing the owners of the winter fair building a legitimate rental for the accommodation they provide. Such an arrangement should be entirely satisfactory to the livestock associations and to the provincial government though it does not materially alleviate the owners of the building in the expense they have gone to. Probably they do not expect the government or the associations to assume any of the liability which they have incurred in constructing the building but prefer to retain the building in their own exclusive possession. If so, the livestock fraternity should feel themselves under obligations to the citizens of Brandon for their efforts to house the fair.

Certain it is, had not Brandon people undertaken to provide a building for the fair, the institution would have gone some time without a certain abiding place, but whether this would be better or worse for such a function is a disputed point.

As matters stand, the winter fair may now be considered as finally settled for Brandon with the government generously assisting and the livestock

associations enthusiastic for, and the people of Brandon unselfishly contributing to its progress. The secretary of livestock associations, A. W. Bell, Winnipeg, is preparing the prize list of the fair which will make provision for cash prizes amounting to from \$1,500 to \$2,000. This amount of prize money should bring out full entries and the winners should be animals of more than average merit.

Balanced Rations.

What is meant by "balanced rations?" This is a term quite commonly used in works on cattle feeding but which I do not quite understand the meaning of. How would you make up a balanced ration for a four-year-old Jersey cow? I have oat chop, bran, a few mangels, and prairie hay?—

REGINA READER.

To attain the most economical and satisfactory results in feeding, it is necessary that the ration fed should be "balanced." Like some other terms used now-a-days in treatises on feeding this term "balanced ration" is not always correctly appreciated. A balanced ration is simply what its name implies. It is a portion or allotment of a mixture of feeding stuffs, or it may be of only one, in which the nutritious materials bear a proper proportion to each other. The nutritious materials to be considered are the nitrogenous ingredients that is the protein; and the carbaceous substances, termed collectively the carbohydrates. The protein is that portion of the feed concerned in the building up of muscle and flesh. The carbohydrates are used in fat formation, or for the generation of heat.

The value of a feeding stuff is largely in proportion to the quantity of protein which it contains. This ingredient is the most expensive of all the materials consumed by the animal. It is required in certain definite proportions for the purpose of building up flesh and maintaining tissue, and if fed in greater quantities is largely wasted. For, while the animal can to a small extent accommodate itself to, and employ economically a ration that varies in protein content from day to day, the system cannot adapt itself to violent changes, and a large portion of the protein content in such feeding is wasted or employed in fat formation, or as fuel. Hence arises the necessity, not only of having in a ration a proper balance or proportion of the protein materials, but it is as necessary for best results that this proportion be maintained from day to day.

The same is true of the carbohydrate ingredients, the fats, sugar, crude fiber, etc. Unless these are present in sufficient volume the protein material will be used or tissue already built up will be broken down to maintain the animal system.

For a milking cow the ration requires to be somewhat narrower than for a fattening steer, say one of protein to six of digestible carbohydrate. It is rather difficult to get it down to this proportion on the feeding stuff you mention. We would advise adding a little linseed meal if it is available, say two or three pounds per day. Try the following amounts of the other stuffs per day. Prairie hay 15 pounds, oat chop 6 pounds, bran 5 pounds, and mangels 15 pounds. You will then be feeding about twenty-nine and one-half pounds of dry matter per day, of which 1.78 lbs. will be protein and 13.9 lbs. carbohydrate. This will give a nutritive ration of 1 to 7.

Observations in England.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The steady rise in the price of wheat in England, and the consequent increase in the price of bread, is the theme of much comment in the press. Last week's quotations reached 40 shillings per quarter in several markets for home grown wheat and some observers are predicting 50 shillings before Christmas.

Germany is a keen competitor for wheat, the shortage in that country being responsible for the appearance of German buyers in British east coast markets. Many thousand quarters have been bought for October shipment.

Anent the rise in cereals, Lord Montagu stated at a recent meeting of the S. Buck's Agricultural Association that "He was one of those who thought that a higher range of prices would be obtained during the next ten or twenty years. The reason for that was that the wheat-eating population was growing faster in proportion than the wheat production. Wheat growing during the last twenty years has increased only 23%, whilst the wheat-eating population had increased 28%, which gave a balance of 5% in favor of the grower against the consumer."

Canadian exports of wheat to the United Kingdom in September nearly doubled in value over last year. Manitoba wheat of fine quality is quoted as high as 45 shillings per quarter. Argentine and Australia also sent increased quantities, but Russia's contribution shows a heavy decline.

The quarterly returns of granary stocks shows a large decrease of wheat and flour in store in London. The fifteen chief ports show a small decrease in wheat and a heavy decline in flour.

The people in many parts of India are facing famine as the harvest is a total failure in consequence of the long spell of hot, dry weather. Unfortunately, there seems little doubt that the distress will be widespread. Even in those districts where the prospects are at present fair, rain is urgently needed.

All farming operations in England are well forward and farmers are busy plowing, though there has been too much rain in a few districts. In Scotland widespread damage to crops has come from the persistent wet weather, and some accounts place the loss at £2,500,000, the damage wrought being greater than in 1855 or 1903.

The principle complaint that one hears from farmers is the heavy labor bill for harvesting, as this will offset much of the advanced price of cereals.

There is an active demand for pastoral farms—high prices for sheep are responsible for this. Reclaimed few lands near Wisbech are renting at high values, as much as 50 shillings an acre being offered by numerous applicants.

The "Times" has an article of quite exceptional interest, which might justly be termed—"A study in efficiency"—showing what one man has done by the application of business and scientific principles to a tract of supposed derelict land in Norfolk. The estate of 20,000 acres was bought by a Mr. Keeble some years ago for less than £3 an acre. To bring the land in touch with a main-line railway, Mr. Keeble built his own railway across the estate, with branch lines to the various farms, and sidings at quarter mile intervals.

The various farmers market their produce cooperatively, and frequently make up "special" train loads for London. Mr. Keeble as salesman in London, who disposes of the produce to the best advantage. All sales are telegraphed, and the grower can have his cheque for the net result at any time he pleases. Telephone connections keep Mr. Keeble in perfect touch with the markets, and the various farmers with each other.

On the estate are 48 farms—averaging 255 acres each. There is not a single farm to let, on the contrary, many are waiting for holdings. This land—derelict a few years ago—now rents for 50 shillings and even more per acre.

A government report shows that the tenants in Ireland are steadily purchasing their holdings under the Land Purchase Act of 1903.

Up to March the government has advanced over £15,000,000 for this purpose to 38,329 tenants. The "sister isle" has been hard hit by the partial failure of the potato crop—higher prices may offset the decreased yield to some extent. The potato crop for the U. K. is put at 2,750,000 tons—a considerable shortage in comparison with recent years. It is claimed that nearby Continental countries have ample supplies to meet the deficiency.

Sheep are unusually scarce this year. At the the Poundbury Fair some 13,000 changed hands at prices. The Ashford sale of Kent rams brought record prices. Two sold for 150 guineas and 130 guineas respectively, for export to New Zealand.

Reports from Buenos Ayres show good prices at recent Shorthorn sales. "Stanley Victor"—an imported prize winner sold for £1,487, and 40 head reached the excellent average of £360.

The sale of a draft from the famous Duffryn (Wales) Shorthorns attracted a large attendance of buyers. The highest price realized was 95 guineas—with an average of £36.

Mr. R. W. Hudson of Great Marlow, has disposed of his well known stud of Shire horses. There was a good demand—27 head averaged £111.

This year's National Dairy Show was opened in wretched weather—though the attendance was fair. Better weather prevailed during the following days of the show.

The entries of the exhibits constitute a record, being over 8,009 in number; the display of dairy cattle was large and creditable—Jerseys making a strong class.

Cheddar cheese was a huge exhibit of very uneven quality. The premier honors were secured after close competition by Mr. T. C. Cardy, Dorset. Stilton was a fine exhibit, and Cheshire was much more largely shown than formerly.

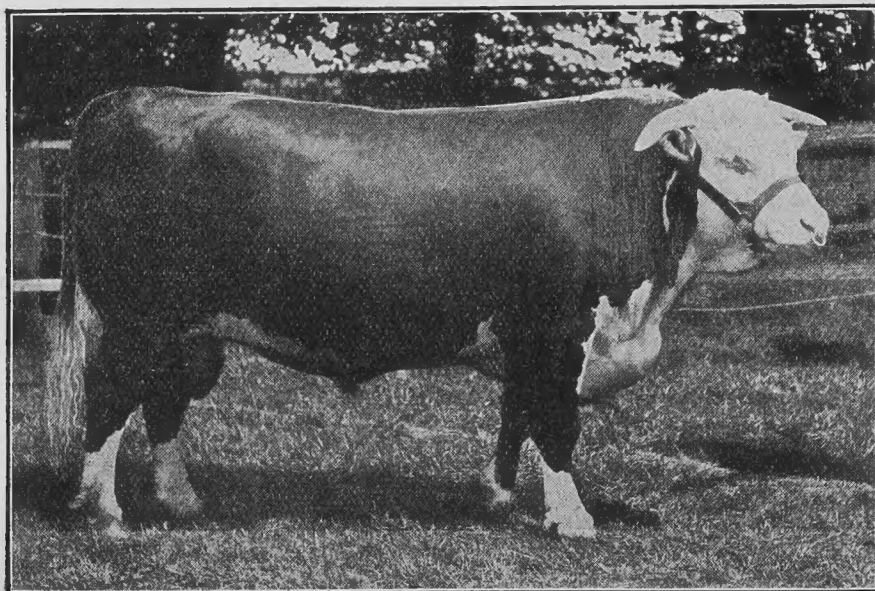
Butter classes were filled with butter of good and uniform quality. An attractive feature was the excellent showing of Irish and Australian creamery butter.

The principal awards in dairy cattle were—Reg. Shorthorn Cows. 1st. Lord Rothschild's "Red Rose 3rd." Shorthorn Heifers. 1st. J. T. Hobbs "Matchless 69th." Jersey Cows. 1st. R. Bruce Ward's "Lady Viola." Jersey Heifers (British Bud). 1st. J. H. Smith-Barry's "Marionette." Jersey Heifers (Island Bred) 1st. Lord Rothschild's "Palm Sunday" Ayrshire Cows. 1st. John Littleton's "Sally." Guernsey Cows. 1st. E. A. Hambro's "Queen of Roses." Red Polled Cows 1st. Lord Rothschild's "Atlanta."

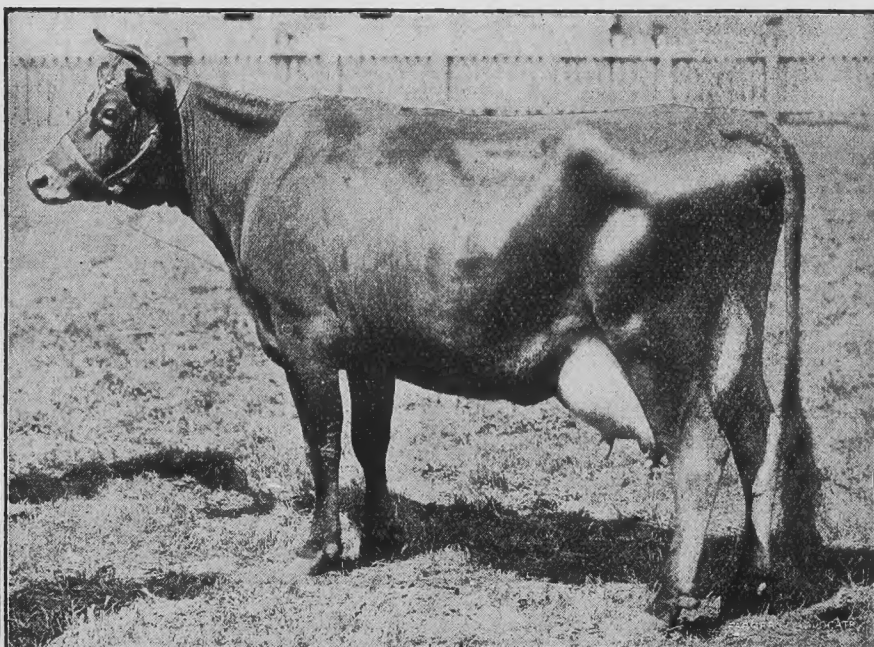
The October "Nineteenth Century" has a thoughtful article on the Scottish Crofter question by Canada's former Governor-General—the Duke of Argyll. He contends that the government's experiment of giving the use of land to all who demand has not proved a success. The Duke believes that the only practical method is the "land bank" system. The crofters are giving up their holdings—one potent reason being because—"Within four days steaming there is land in the United States and Canada, enough for every man to have a large farm, and that, as for the girls, every one of them can get good wages there and a good husband."

Leeds, England

A. DEWHURST.



AN ENGLISH HEREFORD PRIZE-WINNING BULL.



CHAMPION JERSEY COW, TORONTO EXHIBITION, 1907.

FARM

Frozen Wheat as Feed for Stock.

It is now some years since frosted grain, in any large quantities, has been on the market, hence data as to its feeding value are not very recent. In the later eighties, however, and in the earlier nineties, more or less feed of this character had to be utilized, and some interesting data of feeding experiments conducted during that period are available.

COMPOSITION.

A glance at the composition of two grades of frozen wheat of the same variety, grown the same year, as well as of a sample of bran, shows very little variation in composition, so far as valuable food constituents are concerned. The analyses given are taken from the report of the Chemist of the Dominion Experimental Farms for 1892.

	RED FIFE.			
Dry matter.	90.92	85.25	88.86	91.58
Ash.	1.61	1.65	1.71	5.60
Fibre.	1.94	3.31	4.32	9.81
Carbo-hydrates.	71.51	64.57	66.57	56.68
Fat.	2.03	2.22	2.57	4.27
Albu-minoids.	13.83	13.50	13.69	15.22
Water.	9.08	14.75	11.14	8.42
No. 1 Hard	.....	.....	.....	.....
Frozen A.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Frozen B.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wheat Bran	.....	.....	.....	.....

ITS VALUE FOR PORK PRODUCTION.

Being a highly-concentrated feed, its value as a feed for swine naturally claims precedence. Experiments conducted at Ottawa and at the Western branch farms show it to be highly-satisfactory feed for this class of stock. Not to go too much into the details of the various experiments conducted, it may be said, in a general way,

that frosted wheat proved to be a satisfactory feed in every case. In the first place, it appeared to be quite palatable to the pigs, whether fed whole or ground, soaked or dry, alone or mixed with other grains. In the second place, the animals so fed appeared to enjoy uniformly good health, and never went "off feed."

Where fed alone (ground), a bushel produced about 11 lbs. live-weight increase, and about 9 lbs. when fed alone, whole or unground, and soaked for 42 hours in cold water. Where fed alone, from 5 to 5½ lbs. produced 1 lb. increase in live weight; fed along with equal parts of barley, about 4½ lbs. produced 1 lb. increase in live weight; fed along with equal parts of barley, rye (all ground) and bran, about 4 lbs. of the mixture produced 1 lb. increase in live weight. In an experiment where skim milk was added to the mixture of equal parts frozen wheat, barley, rye (all ground) and bran, 3 lbs. of the mixture and 2.32 lbs. skim milk produced 1 lb. gain in live weight. Similar pigs fed on mixed grains (oats, peas and barley, ground) required from 4½ to 5 lbs. of the meal for 1 lb. gain in live weight.

It is evident, therefore, that frozen wheat compares very favorably with the coarse grains for hog feed, and it may be added that the frozen wheat proved to be almost as valuable as properly-matured wheat for this purpose.

BEEF PRODUCTION.

As to the value of this feed for beef cattle, not so many experiments are on record; but, at Brandon in 1892, Mr. S. A. Bedford, then Superintendent, fed steers on (1) frozen-wheat chop and cut straw, (2) frozen-wheat chop, turnips and cut straw, and (3) barley chop, turnips, hay and cut straw. The first lot made a daily gain of 1 3-10 lbs. per day; the second lot, 1 7-10 lbs. per day, and the last lot, 1 9-10 lbs. per day. Mr. Bedford, at the time, estimated the value of the wheat when so fed at 56c. per bushel in the first case, and 61c. in the second case, where fed along with turnips and hay. Steers were bought at 2¼c. per lb., and sold at 4c. per lb., live weight. The steers in lot (1) were occasionally "off fed," indicating that unless some succulent feed were fed along with the chopped frozen-wheat ration, it would be better to add some other meal to the ground wheat. It would probably be wise to use bran, or, if available, some crushed oats as a feed to mix with the ground wheat. If corn were at hand, it would be of value, but had better be accompanied by some opener or loosener. A mixture of equal parts corn, oats or barley, or bran or frozen wheat, would be practically certain to prove satisfactory as a meal feed. Oil meal or gluten would hardly be advisable, but for the finishing period, a small admixture of one or the other would likely prove useful.

J. H. GRISDALE.

Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Laxative Properties of Wheat Bran.

The laxative properties of bran have long been recognized in the very general use of bran mash to correct a tendency to constipation in farm animals, but the exact reason for this action of the bran has never been clearly understood.

Some recent experiments by W. H. Jordan, E. B. Hart, and A. J. Patten, of the New York State Experiment Station, indicate quite positively that there is a laxative action due to a soluble phosphorus compound known as phytin, which occurs in considerable amounts in the bran, for when cows were fed bran from which this compound had been largely removed by washing, they showed a decided tendency to constipation besides other physiological disturbances.

The results obtained in these experiments, while not considered in any sense conclusive, seem also to have an important bearing on human nutrition.

It is generally believed—how correctly is not definitely established—that whole-wheat bread is a desirable food for persons of constipated habit. This supposed influence is usually attributed to the effect of the coarser material upon the peristaltic action of the intestines. The outcome of this investigation very naturally suggested the thought that if whole-wheat bread really possesses the laxative properties assigned to it, this may be due to the amount of phytin it carries rather than to its mechanical condition.

The phosphorus compounds of the wheat kernel are found mainly in the outer coatings and germ from which are derived the bran and middlings. As the bran phosphorus is mostly contained in the compound phytin, it is self-evident that this substance exists in much larger proportions in the whole-wheat bread than in fine flour.

Phytin is widely distributed in nature and has been found in seeds of the red fir, pumpkin, peas, beans, white and yellow lupines, and potatoes, as well as in wheat.—U. S. Bul. 305.

Soil Fertility and Humus Materials.

In an address delivered by F. S. Shutt before the Chemical Association of America, in Toronto, last summer, a general review was given of some investigation work on western soils conducted by the chemical department of the experimental farms, of which he is the head. A part of the work was to determine what legume was available to the western farmer by growing which he might maintain the fertility of his soil, so far as Nitrogen was concerned. While few soils in this country are as yet so depleted of this element of fertility as to seriously effect their productivity, other factors being equal, there are a good many that might be vastly improved as crop producers were they better supplied with humus-forming water holding material. This will be the chief purpose of plowing down green crops in this country for a good many years to come, as soils that have been cultivated for twenty years have still more than twice the nitrogen necessary for the production of a maximum crop and chemistry is little more than a watchman on a tower warning us of dangers as yet afar off. At the same time we are depleting our stores of fertility quite rapidly enough to begin to take cognizance of the truths



IN OPERATION NEAR MUNDARE, ALTA.

which the chemist, interrogating by pot culture or analysis, has been able to wring from the soil. If the plowing down of green growth improves the physical condition and increases the water holding capacity of a soil, why might not the operation be made to some as a means of increasing the fertility as well. Prof. Shutt recommends peas as the most suitable legume for accomplishing this purpose, sowing in fallow land and plowing down after a couple of months of growth. He concludes as follows:

"Though we have shown conclusively that clover can be successfully grown at many points in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, there is not in many parts of these provinces a sufficiency of moisture during the growing season for both clover and grain crops. Further, the severity of the winter is such as to render doubtful the survival of the clover. Therefore, while advocating clover, wherever its growth is possible, we have looked about for a legume that would better fulfil the requirements of the case, that would allow the fallowing of the land, say, till the middle of June, to get rid of weeds, and then, being sown, would in two months give such a growth for turning under as to make it of practical value. We think we have such a legume in pease.

Though the root system is not extensive, it will be seen that by plowing under the whole crop we can enrich the soil by approximately two tons of humus-forming material per acre containing in the neighborhood of 130 pounds of nitrogen."

An Island Farm in British Columbia.

About a mile inland from the town of Nanaimo, Vancouver Island, B. C., lies a farm 535 acres in extent which is owned by the Western Fuel company, and maintained for the purpose of supplying fodder for the mules and horses working down in the coal pits. The coal pits are extensive and labyrinth of workings run beneath the harbor of Nanaimo. Mr. Thomas Cunningham is the manager and we were fortunate enough to catch him at home. On hearing our errand, he very courteously put off the business he had in hand, showed us around the farm and provided us with his views and observations on things agricultural and the results of the past two years working which he has kept in a carefully tabulated form. Before glancing at these figures it is well to make a few mental notes on local conditions. The soil is very variable in character, one or two blocks being peaty with clay subsoil, others red clay over white clay. Some portions are gravelly, and the surface of the whole is decidedly undulating. In its virgin state fairly large trees covered the ground, and the whole area is a comparatively young farm. Another point to note is that the one and only object of the cropping has been to supply forage to mules and horses, so that a proper crop rotation is out of the question. In face of this an average yield of fifty-three and fifty-four bushels of oats and one and a half to two and a half tons of hay to the acre are not exceptions, whilst the clean state of the fields speaks eloquently of care and attention in working the land. The whole farm we might say here appeared to be really more suitable for fruit culture than field crops and the five acre lots all round, devoted to fruit and poultry entirely, bears out in this supposition. Mr. Cunningham said, "I always sow about six pounds to the acre of clover with my cereal crops and, as a rule, plow the clover under after the harvest, though occasionally I am able to feed a little of it off with the cows or some horses or mules from the mines. My object in sowing the clover is to increase the humus and fertility of the soil.—this land here seems to me to lack nitrates chiefly and I believe that nitrates without the humus are of little use. For this reason the land gets all the rotted manure I can give it and the more it gets the better it is."

"What does your hay crop consist of?"

"Red clover, alsike and timothy. The first year we get nearly all clover, the second year part clover and part timothy and the third year mostly timothy. The latter does not seem to do very well here, but clover thrives exceedingly and gives good crops. This year on account of the dry summer the hay crop all round has been poorer than usual—very poor compared to what we generally reckon on."

"Have you ever tried alfalfa?"

"Yes, once, but that was on low lying land with a clay subsoil and I think I made a mistake, for it should do well on the higher and more gravelly parts—it was not a success on the low clays."

The stock on the farm is about eight to ten horses, upwards of one hundred pigs and ten cows (grades). The cows and pigs are a recent addition and will likely be increased another year; the cream goes to the government creamery and the hogs are readily disposed of in Nanaimo. There are no sheep kept and one cannot help thinking that a moderate sized flock to feed off a catch crop, as often in rotation as possible, would greatly increase the fertility of the soil and at the same time be a not unprofitable investment in themselves. However, the farm has to keep putting out as much forage per annum as it possibly can and there appears not to be scope enough for even an occasional change such as we have suggested. A few acres of carrots, marigolds and sugar beets are grown as feed for the farm stock in winter. These Mr. Cunningham likes to pull and store before the

rains commence, as once the rainy season sets in they are apt, through being continuously wet, to become rotted to some extent, also the haulage is much heavier.

Wind breaks have been planted along the roadsides and of these the acacia seems to be thriving best. Some English walnuts have done well only in the gravelly ridges; on the clay the young wood does not seem to ripen properly, the bark on it splits at the slightest frost, allowing the wet to penetrate and rot the core—such is Mr. Cunningham's view on this point and it seems reasonable.

Considerably richer soil is to be found both north and south of Nanaimo. Comox, some seventy miles up the coast and served by steamboats from Nanaimo, is quite an extensive farming district; and Duncan, Cowichan and other places to the south are also well settled. A considerable number of people keep poultry at Nanaimo, and these fanciers generally carry off a large proportion of the prizes at the annual shows up and down the Island. The following tables of results in 1906 and 1907 are interesting when read in the light of the notes above recorded.

CEREALS (OATS).

1906

Block	Acres	Yield in lbs.	Av'ge per acre.	Remarks.
A†	8	6,070	30	Dressed Thomas' phosphate.
A†	9	33,590	109	Rotted manure top dressing.
A*	28	56,680	59	No manure
B	14	22,310	46	No manure, high trees round poor soil.
C	16	32,370	59	No manure.
E	21	38,265	56	No manure.
F†	2½	4,090	53	Top dressed in fall after sowing. Experiment for fall oats.
H	38½	60,195	46	Dressed Thomas' phosphate poor soil.
I	7½	7,809	29	No manure, poor soil.
L	—	—	—	—
M	—	—	—	—
P	23½	51,655	64	No manure 3rd crop.
Q	16½	21,085	37	Green manure plowed in fall poor soil.
R	5	10,175	59	Rotted manure plowed in fall.
T	—	—	—	—
U†	6	7,710	37	No manure.
Totals 195½	354,200	53		

†These plots were identical in soil and treatment.

*Better land than the two above.

†New land sown late.

†An experiment for fall oats. Same seed as other plots.

1907

Block	Acres	Yield in lbs.	Av'ge	Remarks.
A	35	70,000	58	Oats following oats. This piece is flooded each winter. Part of this was top dressed with rotted manure.
B	18	34,400	53	No fertilizer.
C	24	40,770	49	No fertilizer.
E	31	71,900	68	No fertilizer
F	19	30,220	46	No fertilizer after oats and fall wheat.
H	33	52,700	46	Top dressed, rotted manure, after oats.
L	7½	16,390	61	Top dressed green manure after hay.
M	14½	26,710	53	No manure after hay.
P	24	50,210	61	Part top dressed green manure 4th crop.
T	5	4,400	25	No manure after spring wheat.
U	6	6,600	32	No manure after oats.
C2	2½	2,900	34	No Manure after roots.
C3	3	5,830	57	No manure after barley which was manured.
Totals 224	413.030	54		

CEREALS (VARIOUS).

1906.

B'k	Crop	Acres	Y'ld in lb.	Av'ge	Remarks
F	Fall wheat	1.6	5,745	35	Top dressed rotted manure in fall.
T	Spring "	5.0	3,210	10	New land late sown.
C	Peas	8.0	8,400	17	No manure.
E	Barley	11.0	14,500	27	No manure following wheat.
F	Barley	16.0	17,215	22	No manure following clover.

1907.

Block	Crop	Acres	Y'ld in lb.	Av'ge	Remarks.
H	Fall wheat	5	9,315	31	After oats top dressed green manure in fall.
B	Peas	2	2,800	23	
E	Barley	8	25,000	65	After roots. Special 2 rowed seed from Oregon.

HAY.

1906.

B'k	Acres	Yield	Average	Remarks.
A	46	97	2.11	Following oats.
B	30	81	2.7	Following hay 4th crop.
C	3	5	1.66	Following hay 3rd crop.

B'k	Acres	Yield	Average	Remarks
D	40	136	3.40	Following hay 3rd crop.
F	20	80	4.00	Following oats sown with rotted manure.
G	50	84	1.68	Following hay, poor soil.
I	—	—	—	—
J	12	33	2.75	Following hay 2nd crop.
K	20	66	3.30	Following barley 1st crop.
L	7½	16	2.19	Uncertain.
M	14½	32	2.18	Following hay 4th crop.
N	18	47	2.61	Following hay 2nd crop.
O	—	—	—	—
R	—	—	—	—
S	5	17	3.40	Following oats.
	266	686	2.61	

B'k	Acres	Yield	Average in tons.	Remarks.
A	56	80	1.4	Part following oats, rest hay
B	8	23	2.75	Following hay, 5th year in succession.
C	2	3	1.5	Following day, 4th year in succession.
D	40	54	1.4	Following hay 4th year in succession.
F	20	56	2.75	Following hay 2nd year in succession.
G	49	60	1.2	Following hay 2nd year in succession.
I	7½	9	1.2	Following oats, poor land.
J	12½	19	1.5	Following hay 3rd successive.
K	20	53	2.6	Following hay 2nd successive.
N	17½	19	1.1	Following hay 3rd successive.
Q	16½	15	0.9	Following oats, poor soil, burnt off.
R	5	11	2.2	
S	5	8	1.6	Following hay, 2nd year.
	258½	410	1.55	

Saskatchewan Crop.

The Saskatchewan department of agriculture has compiled its estimate of the season's crop in the province from data gathered from its one thousand correspondents. The condensed estimate is

	Av. per acre	Wheat
	Acres	Bushels
Wheat	847,708	15.17
Oats	772,770	37.74
Barley	60,261	30.08
Flax	85,209	10.81
Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Northern		10,392,657
Nos. 4 and 5 Northern		7,941,594
No. 6 and feed		9,707,855

Irish Wheat-Growing.

It may be merely a coincidence, but it is nevertheless significant, that the visit recently paid to Ireland by the Canadian Grain Commissioners has been followed by an unusual amount of attention being paid to the possibilities of extending the area under wheat in the country. Doubtless the inquiries of the Commissioners set some of our home millers a-thinking, patriotically-like, and the revival of interest in the wheat crop was the inevitable result. We happen to have in this country an Irish Flour-millers' Association, and the members of this body have been organizing conferences about the country, at which they have met the local farmers and talked the matter over. They have expressed the opinion that it is improbable that wheat will again be as low in price as it was a few years ago, and have told the farmers that if they would grow ten or twenty times as much of the right kind as at present, they (the millers) would buy it from them. The movement is likely to lead to an extension of wheat-growing, a favoring circumstance being the increasing demand for Irish-milled flour, as well as for other native products, which is accompanying the present industrial-development movement. Another influence at work in the same connection is the discontent among farmers with the poor prices paid for barley by the brewers. In some places matters on this score have come to a crisis, and the local Farmers' Association at Athy, representing an important area in Co. Kildare, have agreed that, unless the brewers paid a minimum price of 17s. per barrel for the seasons' barley, they would, in the future, abandon the growing of that crop and devote the land to wheat, which the millers were showing such anxiety to encourage.

Dublin. "EMERALD ISLE."

For the License Voter.

From a Bushel of Corn the Distiller gets Four Gallons of Whisky	
Which retails at.....	\$16.80
The farmer gets.....	.45
The U. S. Government gets.....	4.40
The railroad company gets.....	.80
The manufacturer gets.....	4.00
The drayman gets.....	.15
The retailer gets.....	7.00
The consumer gets.....	Drunk
The wife gets.....	Hunger
The children get.....	Rags
The politician gets.....	Office
The man that votes license gets.....	What?

DAIRY

The Problem of the City Milk Supply.

From all over the continent complaint is being made by consumers that dealers and producers are raising the price of milk. In Toronto, Montreal, New York, and most eastern and western Canadian and American cities, prices have been advanced considerably during the past few months. The advance in most cases is most legitimate. The increase in the cost of feeding stuff this winter and the ever increasing cost of labor in this industry renders it imperative that the price of milk products, but particularly of milk itself designed for town or city consumption, should go up. And once up, there is little likelihood of a return to prices that formerly prevailed. For while one of the causes responsible for this year's advance may next year be eliminated, the second cause for this general increase entails a problem more difficult of solution. It has already driven hundreds of dairymen from business in the East and throughout the great American central States it is one of the most serious drawbacks to the development of the dairy business out here.

It seems more difficult for the dairy farmer to procure help than it is for the men engaged in any other agricultural industry, and labor is scarce enough in any of them. Dairy farming, particularly the type that makes town and city milk trade a specialty, requires more labor than any other and too often a large portion of that labor is uselessly employed. In Winnipeg, for example, we have some fifty odd milk producers actively engaged in supplying the city with milk. These are the regular registered dairymen. In distributing their products to the consumer about ten times the labor is required as would be needed were the whole business systematized and placed upon a proper basis. It was the same in Toronto till the milk dealers were merged into one or two larger companies. Now the trade is more promptly supplied, the prices show only relative advancement, the producer nets as good a profit from the industry and the consumer is supplied with a superior quality of milk. This is one method by which the labor problem in a measure can be solved. Concentration, systematization, the application to profitable production of labor, now uselessly employed, are the chief means of reducing the labor requirements of those engaged in city milk supply. Consumers may not view favorably any merger scheme that seems to make for the elimination of competition. But this is not the question. Sooner or later in all these western cities the present happy-go-lucky system of milk supply is going to be replaced by something else. Some system supplying better service and superior milk. Some system over which our health boards can exercise more absolute control as to the purity and wholesomeness of the product. Too frequently nowadays outbreaks of typhoid—the plague of this country—is retraced to a contaminated milk supply. Too much care cannot be exercised by those engaged in the city milk trade as to the quality and healthfulness of the product which they furnish the public, nor can civic authorities be too rigid in their enforcement of the regulations governing the conditions under which milk may be produced and sold.

Creaming Economics.

There is only one system of cream separation which in the light of modern advancement can be regarded as a creaming method at all. Systems that leave in the skimmilk from one fifth to one third, and sometimes even more of cream contained in the whole milk, are rather too wasteful to be considered by thoughtful dairymen or farmers. Take, say, an ordinary herd of five cows producing milk for one year. Under average conditions such a herd will produce seven hundred or eight hundred pounds of butter fat in that period. If shallow pan creaming is employed and the maximum amount of fat obtainable under such a system is secured, there will be a loss of at least one hundred and sixty pounds of butter from the season's operations. This butter at ordinary prices, say twenty cents per pound, is worth thirty-two dollars. The same quantity of milk creamed by deep setting methods would result in a loss which even in most favorable conditions would

amount to over twenty dollars. The same milk "run through" a "dilution separator" would work out to a loss of approximately fifty dollars on the five cows in one year. These figures are based on the assumption that all the cream possible to remove by these methods has been taken from the milk. There is not one case in a thousand where results even as good as these can be obtained. Ordinarily there is never twice this loss. To this, too, must be added the cost of the extra labor of creaming, of putting up ice and so on.

An ordinary cream separator, we are speaking of the genuine article, the centrifuge, now, costs seventy-five dollars or less. The interest on this money at six per cent. amounts to four dollars and a half per year. Any of these machines will skim down to only a trace of fat in the skimmilk and at a cost for capital invested of only four fifty will save their users from twenty to fifty dollars per year in a herd of five cows. But the same machine will handle the milk from a ten, fifteen or twenty cow herd with only slightly greater cost for operating. So, with the cows in one year, there is an actual cash saving of from forty to one hundred dollars. And there are factors other than this to be considered. There is improvement in the quality of the butter as well as in the quantity that can be made from milk creamed by this system. In addition, the feeding value of the skimmilk is enhanced. Farmers sometimes assume that they don't mind this waste of butter fat. It does the calves and hogs good to get a little of it in the skimmilk. No one denies it, but if it is a money-making proposition to give a hog one-fifth of the cream why wouldn't it be a profitable enterprise to keep more hogs and give them it all. There is neither sense nor logic in such contention. It does not pay to leave twenty cents per pound butter fat in the milk for calf food when a pound of fat in the form of flax seed or oil cake, a form that is equally as good for the calf, can be bought anywhere for three or four cents per pound. There are cheaper calf and hog foods than butter fat, and there are better calves and hogs raised on them than was ever raised on half putrified skimmilk from shallow pan or can creaming methods. There are some farmers even yet in these days who have not come to a realization of these economic truths. They will tell you that dairying doesn't pay but at the same time they are harboring eight or ten cows on their premises. Dairy farming does pay as a good many of these men would discover were they to close up some of the leaks that are running away with the profits of their herds. And of those leaks the losses of creaming are not by any means the least. If it pays to feed cows it pays to get from them all the product which that feed produces.

Horticulture and Forestry

Magazine Burbankitis.

"Luther Burbank's early life in California was attended by many hard experiences. He was very poor and was obliged to take any work that came to hand. He cleaned out chicken coops, helped in market gardens, got an odd job here and another there, passed through a very severe illness, went 'on the tramp' for work, until finally he was able to start a little nursery on his own account. Then he was on his own ground with a fair start. To outsiders, he seemed an honest hard-working young fellow, who might make his living but not much more. Then, all at once, he did some thing that made those who knew about it look at him. An order came for 20,000 young prune trees. Could he fill it in nine months? He hadn't a prune tree on his place, and how was he going to supply 20,000 in nine months? He got together all the men and boys he could find to plant almonds for him. They grew rapidly. When they were ready he had 20,000 prune buds ready for them, and in a short time the prunes were budded into the growing almonds, and before the time was up the trees were delivered to the delighted ranchman. And I have seen these 20,000 prune trees. They are growing to-day, and it is really one of the finest orchards in California.—[George Wharton James, in *The Circle*.]

Just what reliance can be placed upon magazine articles, of which the foregoing is a fair type, upon agricultural or horticultural topics, may be judged from the following comment by Prof. H. L. Hutt, of the Ontario Agricultural College, to whom we submitted the excerpt:

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

"The enclosed clipping regarding Mr. Burbank is too much of the Western yellow journalism style for repeating in the columns of the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE*. It might be quite possible, however, for Burbank or any other nurseryman to produce the trees, as mentioned in this case, but they could not be trees such as are usually sent out by nurserymen. In the first place prunes may be budded or grafted upon almonds, the same as plums are frequently budded upon peach stalks, and these might be quite satisfactory for California orchards, although they would not be of value here. The article does not say definitely whether he planted the almond seeds or almond seedling trees. If seeds were used, the trees would be ready to bud in six or seven months from time of planting, but the buds would not make growth until the following season. Hence, if they were sold in nine months, it would simply be almond trees with prune buds inserted, which, if properly handled, would make good prune trees in time. If, on the other hand, young seedling trees were obtained and planted in the spring, they could be grafted or budded much earlier, and in this case the prune buds would have time to make a few feet of growth before the end of nine months; but such rapid propagation of trees is not practiced in this country, and I doubt if it is practiced to any extent even in California. Burbank's credit has probably been more injured than any other man's on the continent by just such wild magazine articles as the one here given."

The Farm Garden.

Before winter sets in every farmer who has a plot of land set off as a garden patch should see that it is properly prepared for next season's planting. We doubt very much if any department of the farm will make larger returns for the labor put upon it, than will a well kept garden plot, near the house, fenced off and set to such small fruits as may grow, and vegetables. It may not be a revenue producer in the sense of wheat or stock, but it is a direct money saver and the source of much real enjoyment as well.

Too few farmers make any attempt at this sort of thing and most of them are generally pretty successful in keeping their wives from attempting it as well. So the canned goods trade flourishes in the land. A garden patch should be fenced off from the rest of the land, not with a barbed wire trailed around and hung on posts at the corners, but be fenced so as to keep out any kind of stock, including hogs. It should be situated within reasonable distance of the kitchen, but not necessarily between the house and the road as is a common practice where the residence faces a public highway. Neither should it be too large. A quarter of an acre is ample. If too much is attempted difficulty will be experienced in keeping the weeds in check and the crops properly cultivated. A strip considerably longer than it is wide is the best shape and facilitates horse cultivation. On one side a row or two of bush fruits may be set out and strawberries if they can be grown. The rest of the plot being used for vegetable growing.

It is really notorious the way in which the average western farmer neglects vegetable growing. Favored by soil and climatic conditions ideally adapted to the growing of all manner of vegetable crops, he utterly ignores the opportunities lying at his very door and invests his hard earned shekels in such "rot gut" as Eastern and British Columbia canners so generously provide him with. There is hardly a canned vegetable on the market that any farmer could not produce in abundance in his own back yard, and there is not a housewife in the country who could not from such produce a better kind of canned corn peas or "Boston baked beans" than ever came out of a tin can, however elegant its exterior decorations might be.

A garden pays, pays in more than one way, as men know who have tasted of the pleasures which such afford after torturing their systems needlessly for years and "rushed the can" for their vegetable fodder. They pay, and the present is the time for making preparations to start one, if commencement is ever intended. Next spring will be too late. Do it now.

The advantages of the Okanagan Valley as a fruit growing center are to be illustrated in the Old Country by displays of fruit at various exhibitions in England, Scotland, and Ireland. Representative collections have been made in the Valley and shipped across the Atlantic in charge of R. M. Palmer and Martin Burrell.

POULTRY

Healthy Poultry.

Dr. C. A. Cary, of the Alabama College Station, makes the following suggestions regarding the maintenance of sanitary conditions in poultry raising and the treatment of certain common poultry troubles, which it is believed will be useful to those who are engaged in the business on either a large or a small scale. Pure water and wholesome feed are of course prime requisites. Of the first, Doctor Cary says:

Water.—The water supply for poultry should be the very best. Fresh water in clean, uncontaminated vessels should be kept constantly within reach of the chickens, or all kinds of poultry, especially during the hot weather. Good well water is preferable to running surface water. Protected earthenware vessels or any form of water vessel should be so constructed that it can be cleaned; in fact, it should be cleaned daily with boiling hot water.

The relation of the feed to health is thus explained:

Feed.—The feed is responsible for the health, growth, and flesh of poultry. Young chicks are often overfed and usually fed in filthy places or in unclean troughs or vessels. More young chicks die from overfeeding and sour, fermenting, decomposing feed than any other cause. Especially is this true where mash or liquid or moist feed is used. Some poultrymen use milk with bread or coarse meal in it. Milk is a good food, but if given to chickens it must be fresh or it should be boiled or cooked with the bread or meal in it and fed as soon as sufficiently cooled. Always feed it in clean vessels, not in too large quantities, and never leave the excess to sour. In feeding milk and all forms of moist feeds to chickens be sure to thoroughly clean and boil or scald out the feeding vessels once or twice per day during hot weather. Look well to the chick feeds.

Poultry Thoughts Again.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The rush of harvest is now, for many, a thing of the past, and there is time to give a little thought to the poultry department. We notice more interest taken in this part of the farm stock in our locality and from what reading matter we get it seems that there is a greater interest being taken in poultry than ever before the world over. I sometimes hear the remark that poultry will not pay, with wheat so high but don't you believe it. With proper care, there will be lots of money in fowl with wheat at \$1.00 a bushel. We feed a large quantity of oats and, in fact, I feel sure a large number of people would have a better measure of success, especially with the heavier breeds, if they fed more good plump oats and less other grains.

Now is the time to look for cracks in the fowl house, as a draft these frosty nights is often the cause of a great deal of trouble among poultry. If you have a number of hens, nearly bare, which you wish to carry over, a good plan would be to shut them up and feed a liberal allowance of rough beef scraps, wheat, oats and barley, and they will feather quicker and often get in good shape to lay through the winter. If you have a lot of young late hatched pullets, which a lot of people have this season, we would advise parting them off from the older hens when possible. Kill off your young cockerels and surplus stock early; don't wait for the usual glut; take a little pains in dressing and try and get a cent a pound more than you got last year. If you leave your fowl much longer to kill you will find they will go back instead of fatten.

Holmfild.

H. E. WABY.

* * *

Of course, there is no best around breed of poultry for a farm, but there are lots of people who find certain varieties best suited to their particular needs. Some varieties do better on some farms than on others, and some farmers keep poultry for a different purpose than their neighbors. These are points which our poultry fancier readers might discuss to good advantage, there are lots of people who would like suggestions upon the breed they should keep, and the suggestions breeders could give would naturally assist trade. Let us have a few suggestions.

FIELD NOTES

"Fair Play" Misnamed.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:—Several times during the last two weeks I have read the letter headed, "Between man and man" signed "Fair Play" which appeared in the Oct. 23rd issue of the "Advocate," and still fail to see what the writer is driving at.

"Fair Play" does a lot of generalising, such as "the farmer makes life miserable by his grumbles," "men rising at four, breakfast at five, and if it had not been for the men kicking would have had to work till twelve"—Now I think it would be more in line with the assumed name "Fair Play" if the writer gave the district where the conditions he describes prevail, he would then probably get a reply from that district—such conditions do not hold here.

If F. P. wishes to give the farmers some advice on this admittedly important help question, let him first acquaint himself with the general conditions and requirements, then think a little, and give us the result in the form of some practical suggestions—not generalise from a possibly existing exceptional case or two—"F. P.'s" hackneyed remark about "the cap" notwithstanding.

Boissevain.

E. B. CHAMBERS.

("Fair Play" writes from a district less than a hundred miles east of Boissevain but as his was a delicate subject and involved an adverse criticism of his neighbor's actions he asked to have his name concealed. Both Fair Play and the Editor had good reason to believe that the conditions commented upon were fairly general throughout the wheat belt.—Ed.)

Canadian Produce in England: Liverpool's Invitation.

Improved facilities are being provided at Liverpool, England, for the reception of farm produce from Canada. The other week an extensive cold-storage warehouse was opened in connection with the carrying business of the C. P. R. steamship line, close to the landing-place, and adjoining branches of the several British railway systems. The new structure is a spacious building, and has a capacity of 60,000 square feet, equal, it is estimated, to the accommodation of 1,500 tons of produce. There are four separate chambers, with temperatures varying from 40 to 13 degrees, and with provision for the further extension that merchants prophesy will soon be required. The plant is equipped with apparatus which insures the renewing of the air in the cold chambers every few minutes. Produce can now be conveyed from the West right across the Atlantic to the doors, almost, of the Liverpool merchants, at a uniform temperature.

According to Mr. J. E. Worrall, President of the Liverpool Provision Trade Association, this installation makes Liverpool second to none other port in facilities for handling dairy and farm produce, and all that is wanted now is a bigger supply from Canada. The head of the Bristol Association, Mr. George Spear, said that Canadian supplies at present are quite inadequate for the demand, with the single exception of cheese. They wanted more butter, bacon and eggs to render them independent of the United States, and stated that his city would be glad to co-operate with Liverpool in encouraging the importation of Canadian farm produce.

Various Opinions upon the Money Scarcity.

Interviews appearing almost at the same time in the daily press reveal the opinions of many people upon the money scarcity and the attitude of the minister of finance toward the existing conditions. We publish these interviews as each throws light upon the others. Hoslam of Regina and St. Paul gave expression to a very prevalent opinion in the country in the following observations:

"The tightness of money is becoming serious. It is absolutely necessary, for the welfare of the whole country, that the homesteader and new settler should be taken care of; for he is the mud sill on which the fabric of our commercial structure rests. Merchants in the West are criticized for giving such large credit; and the settlers and farmers are criticized for asking for so much, and for not paying their bills more promptly. This, however, is a condition inherent in the development of a new country. It is not the man of means that goes to the frontier, but it is because of the settler and pioneer that warehouses and factories have been built up to such a large extent. Those immense industries and commercial houses have been created, it must be remembered, under conditions as they exist.

SUGGESTS GOVERNMENT HELP.

"There is a general feeling that the Dominion Government will have to interfere on behalf of the settler, as the United States has done; but it is hard to see what the Dominion Government can do, as our financial and banking institutions are so different. We are not suffering from a lack of cur-

rency, but from the wherewithal to redeem it when it is issued.

"There is one thing that occurs to me that the Canadian Government might do to materially relieve the situation, and that is to go out of the banking business. It has some \$50,000,000 or \$60,000,000 of the people's savings in the Dominion and post office savings banks. If this amount were released, and allowed to go into the general business of the country, it would relieve the situation to a very large extent, if not altogether.

"It is not necessary for the Government to use the savings of the people. They can borrow money more cheaply than any other body, having the credit of the whole community back of them. The available money saved is required to course through the arteries of commerce. In a young and growing country like Canada, there is not any too great an accumulation of wealth and there seems to be no good purpose served, now the banks are so solvent and so strong, for the Government to take the people's savings.

"At any rate the people of western Canada are up against a very serious want of funds to carry on their business. A great many homesteaders have, this year, been relying on getting loans put through with the large loaning companies to pay off their indebtedness to the country storekeeper and implement dealer, which money is not forthcoming."

Mr. Fielding's comments upon the situation are as follows:

"The fact that the United States secretary of the treasury had assisted the banks in the United States by depositing large sums of government money, had led some persons in Canada to rush to the conclusion that we should give similar help. I have heard the question asked: 'Why does not the minister of finance help the Canadian banks, just as Secretary Cortelyou helped the American banks?' The question arises from a misunderstanding of the financial methods of the two countries. That which the United States Government does once in awhile, under a severe stringency, the Canadian Government is doing all the time. The United States Government do their own banking. The moneys received in taxes and otherwise go into the United States treasury. If they are required at once for the payment of obligations they pass out again quickly into general circulation. But, as often happens, there are vast sums not so required; these moneys are withdrawn from the general business of the country and locked up in the United States treasury vaults. Once in a while, under pressure of severe stringency, the secretary of the treasury yields up some of the moneys and deposits it in the banks of the country.

CANADIAN SYSTEM DIFFERENT.

"Our system is entirely different. Apart from certain moderate resolves necessary to protect our circulation and savings bank deposits, there is no such withdrawal of moneys from general business and locking them up in the government treasury. Every dollar of revenue that comes to us in any shape or form is instantly deposited in the banks. Whatever is necessary to meet our immediate obligations passes out at once into circulation. Whatever there is over and above such immediate requirements remains in the banks like other deposits and is for the time being available for the banks' general business.

"I do not wish to discuss the merits of the United States system and of our own. I only wish to let the fact be clearly understood that our Government does not withdraw funds from the general business of the country, but are every day depositing them in the chartered banks. Thus we are every day, so far as we touch the question at all, giving the business community the kind of help which the United States Government only give once in a while and under great pressure."

Upon the same question James J. Hill has expressed the following opinion:

"This popular distrust as far as it leads to the hoarding of cash is as foolish as it is hurtful. People should put an end to it by releasing their money. They must put away misgivings and do their part and the present crisis will end. The consequences bear most hardly on farmers, whose fruits of the year's labor are now just gathered ready for the market; he has a food supply ready and the world needs and is able to purchase it, but the movement from producer to consumer requires the use of both money and credit. The farmer who is the foundation of all prosperity loses a large percentage of the value of all the products he has to sell. It is this which makes the present situation such a hardship and injury to the whole community, for if the cultivators of the soil suffer no business will escape.

"The money is in the country, but it must be made available. It is as much the duty of every citizen to deposit all his surplus cash in the banks which are entirely sound as it would be to subscribe to a war loan. In this way will money be put into circulation and the financial institutions of the country will be enabled to make advances, without which business cannot be done."

"There is nothing in the actual business conditions of the country to cause or account for the financial stress now everywhere so severely felt.

Crops are good and until money began to disappear prices were higher than for many years; buying and selling were not interrupted and trade was active, and business, as a whole, sound at the core. Neither is there an insufficient volume of money in the country. A year ago there was enough for all current needs. The notion that Wall Street has in some mysterious way absorbed it has no foundation; the trouble clearly comes from the hoarding of money, not by a few, but by many. Investors, large and small, feel uncertain about the future of business enterprises, sound and unsound alike. From whatever source it may have come, the impairment of public confidence is a real fact. It has already done much damage, and will do much more unless speedily corrected."

Helping Wheat Move.

In response to the requests of the banks and grain handlers of the Northwestern States, the American Government will extend all help possible to improve the situation in respect to the movement of grain from these States to market. It was represented to the Government by Senator Hansbrough that 150,000,000 bushels of grain were awaiting shipment in Minnesota, the Dakotas and other Western wheat producing States, which it was impossible to handle because of the inability of the banks to advance the funds necessary. The cash which naturally belongs to the banks of the Northwest is tied up by the banks in Chicago and theirs in turn has been sent to New York. It is expected that the Government will advance several millions, raise the embargo and start grain shipments to Europe. In addition to this assurance on the part of the government, it is reported that Jas. J. Hill and Northwestern banks loosened up about \$4,000,000 and so helped the resumption of wheat buying in the Dakotas.

The Guelph Combination Sale.

The auction sale at Guelph, Ont., October 23rd, of Shorthorn cattle, from the herds of Geo. Amos & Son, Moffat, and W. R. Elliott & Son, and A. E. Meyer, of Guelph, was largely attended by breeders from considerable distances. The stock offered included a number of very good things, and they were of a creditable class, as a whole, and were in excellent condition. The best things brought fair prices. A few of the animals were withdrawn, owing to the bids not being considered by the sellers fair value for them. The shortage and high price of feed seemed to render breeders cautious about investing, but the buyers certainly got good bargains, and by good management the feed problem may be solved more satisfactorily than is feared. The situation in that regard is not more serious than has been overcome many times in the past, and the prospect for beef cattle is by no means discouraging. Twenty-one head averaged \$98 with a top price of \$200 for the yearling Village Lassie 6th. The highest priced bull was Brawith Hero, nine months old, which made \$120.

British Emigration.

The total number of emigrants who left Great Britain for Canada was 91,263, while Australia and New Zealand are far and away behind with only 9,920. It is strange and not a little interesting to notice that in the case of South Africa there was a balance of 3,160 the other way, that is to say, there were more emigrants from than immigrants into that distant part of the world. South Africa was the only colony in the British Empire which showed such a tendency. That there should be such a wide difference between Canada and Australia and New Zealand is not surprising, when one considers how Canada is doing everything to secure all the best settlers she can draw from the old country to swell her population, while Australia is, apparently, content with only a small population.

Nearly as many emigrants went to the United States as came to Canada, America's share amounting to 85,941. The greater proportion of these emigrants were from Ireland.

If we set the number of those going into Great Britain against those going out, and a balance is struck, it shows that that country lost in 1906 the enormous number of 194,671 of its population—the cream of her manhood and womanhood—the hard workers who were unable to gain a living at home. Statistics all show that the class which left the country last year, and those who have since left, has been the very best the country can furnish, and to that extent the colonies have been the gainers.

Yields at Brandon Experimental Farm.

The director of the experimental farm at Brandon, Jas. Murray, has shown commendable enterprise in getting out a condensed report of the crop returns of the farm, which we are pleased to give our readers. Commenting on this report Mr. Murray says:

"In spite of the unfavorable season most of the grain crops have given good yields. The quality of the grain is not so good as in some previous years, but most of the varieties are somewhat over standard weight and of fairly good appearance. Many of the oat samples are of splendid quality, weighing in the neighborhood of forty pounds per bushel. The barley, however, was badly lodged and was wet several times before being threshed and the sample is not as good as could be desired.

"The yields with most of the crops compare favorably with those of recent years and many of the same varieties are in the lead. Red Fife wheat and Banner oats still hold their own, but Mensury barley is not so near the top as it frequently has been. This is due to the fact that it was badly shelled before being harvested. None of the other varieties suffered so much in this respect.

"This season has been a poor one for corn, a late spring and cool summer; however, the yields are fair. None of the varieties were nearly matured and the quality of feed is therefore not so good as it would have been had the corn been riper. The field corn was very green when cut and so was allowed to dry several days before being ensilaged. The silage produced is of excellent quality.

The yield of roots is well to the average. Sugar beets were a good crop and the sugar content as determined by the chemist at the Central Experi-

mental farm ranged from 16.3 to 17.8 higher than they have tested from here for some years.

"The threshing of the field crops has been completed and good yields have resulted. Oats particularly have produced heavily; several small fields yielded over 100 bushels per acre and one seventeen acre field produced 677 bushels, an average of ninety-eight and one-half bushels per acre. One small field of Red Fife wheat was correspondingly as good, 235 being produced on six and one half acres. Several fields of wheat were slightly touched with frost, but not enough to materially lower the yield per acre or the quality of the grain.

"The following are the results of the uniform test plots for grain, roots and potatoes"

UNIFORM TEST PLOTS OF WHEAT.			
Variety	Days Maturing	Yield per acre	
		Bus.	lbs.
Red Fife.....	123	44	
White Fife.....	124	42	40
White Russian.....	123	40	20
Huron.....	118	39	30
Riga.....	117	39	40
Harrison's Bearded.....	122	39	10
Stanley.....	119	39	
Bishop.....	116	38	10
Preston.....	119	37	30
Pringle's Champlain.....	116	37	20
Hungarian.....	121	36	30
Percy.....	120	36	20
Colorado.....	122	34	40
Red Fern.....	122	28	50
MACARONI WHEATS.			
Goose.....	125	44	20
Roumanian.....	120	45	40
Yellow Charnovka.....	124	39	40
Mahcoudi.....	122	39	
EMMER AND SPELT.			
Common Emmer.....	127		2820
Red Spelt.....	129		1940
Red Emmer.....	126		1930
White Spelt.....	129		1720
Danish Island.....	109	130	
Banner.....	107	128	28
Goldfinder.....	111	127	32
Joanette.....	111	127	02
White Giant.....	111	126	26
Golden Giant.....	111	126	06
Improved American.....	108	125	
Lincoln.....	109	122	02
Columbus.....	110	122	02
Kendall Black.....	111	122	02
Golden Fleece.....	105	121	16
Bavarian.....	111	119	04
Virginia White.....	108	117	32
American Triumph.....	107	116	26
Siberian.....	110	115	20
Black Beauty.....	109	114	14
Scottish Chief.....	105	112	22
Storm King.....	105	111	06
Irish Victor.....	104	110	30
Abundance.....	108	110	20
Sensation.....	104	109	24
Thousand Dollar.....	106	109	14
Milford White.....	108	109	14
Swedish Milling.....	106	105	30
Ligowo.....	103	105	20
Kendal White.....	107	104	2



PEACH ORCHARDS, PEACHLAND

Variety	Days Maturing	Yield per acre Bus. lbs.
Wide Awake.....	101	104 14
Twentieth Century.....	103	104 04
American Beauty.....	106	100 30
Swedish Select.....	104	99 04
Pioneer.....	109	96 16
Tartar King.....	105	90 20
Sixty Day.....	89	77 22
Daubenev.....	89	76 26

UNIFORM TEST PLOT OF SIX-ROWED BARLEY.

Oderbrück.....	88	81 12
Claude.....	88	75 20
Odesa.....	87	71 12
Summit.....	89	71 12
Empire.....	89	70 20
Blue Long Head.....	89	67 44
Mansfield.....	89	67 24
Yale.....	89	65 20
Mensury.....	89	63 36
Argyle.....	89	63 26
Stella.....	89	63 16
Albert.....	88	59 28
Nugent.....	88	54 08
Trooper.....	88	50 30
Champion.....	82	35

UNIFORM TEST PLOTS OF TWO-ROWED BARLEY.

Standwell.....	97	79 08
Swedish Chevalier.....	95	78 36
Jarvis.....	94	72 04
Canadian Thorpe.....	94	71 42
Danish Chevalier.....	94	70 20
French Chevalier.....	95	67 44
Sidney.....	94	64 08
Dunham.....	94	59 28
Logan.....	94	59 08
Clifford.....	93	54 18
Invincible.....	93	52 34
Gordon.....	94	48 06
Beaver.....	93	45

UNIFORM TEST PLOTS OF PEAS.

Gregory.....	125	48 29
Nelson.....	125	46 20
Mackay.....	126	46 20
Victoria.....	110	46 10
Chancellor.....	116	46 44
Prince.....	126	44
Picton.....	125	43 40
Paragon.....	126	43 10
Daniel O'Rourke.....	124	41 30
Golden Vine.....	126	41 20
Wisconsin Blue.....	123	40 20
Early Britain.....	125	39 50
Prince Albert.....	127	29 40
English Grey.....	125	39 20
Arthur.....	122	38 20
Archer.....	126	38 20
Black Eye Marrowfat.....	129	37 20
Prussian Blue.....	121	36 50
White Marrowfat.....	128	27 40
Agnes.....	122	24

All sown on May 15th

UNIFORM TEST PLOTS OF TURNIPS.

Variety	1st plot Sown May 22nd. Pulled October 28th.	2nd plot Sown June 5th. Pulled October 28th.
Perfection Swede.....	34 904 1148	24 19 1864 664
Hall's Westbury.....	33 1848 1130	48 23 464 774
Mammoth Clyde.....	32 1736 1093	36 27 1176 919
Skirvings.....	32 1208 1086	48 21 1032 717
Halewood's Bronze Top.....	31 40 1034	17 848 580
Magnum Bonum.....	28 496 941	36 15 1152 519
Good Luck.....	26 1856 897	36 15 1944 532
Carter's Elephant.....	26 1328 888	48 14 1304 488
Bangholm Selected.....	25 1216 853	36 18 1224 620
Hartley's Bronze Top.....	25 952 849	12 17 1640 594
Kangaroo.....	24 1632 827	12 15 96 501
Jumbo.....	24 840 814	14 14 1040 484

UNIFORM TEST PLOTS OF MANGELS.

Variety.	Pulled October 3rd.	Sown May 22nd.				Sown June 5th.			
		1st Plot.		1st Plot.		2nd Plot.		2nd Plot.	
		Tons.	lbs.	Bus.	lbs.	Tons.	lbs.	Bus.	lbs.
Prize Mammoth Long Red		27	1704	928	24	23	1520	792	
Gate Post		26	536	875	36	21	1824	750	2
Perfection Mammoth Long Red		24	840	814		20	1184	686	2
Giant Half Sugar White		24	576	809	36	22	88	734	4
Giant Yellow Intermediate		23	1520	792		21	240	704	
Yellow Intermediate		23	992	783	12	21	1032	717	1
Selected Yellow Globe		22	1408	756	48	17	56	567	3
Crimson Champion		20	128	668	48	16	1528	558	4
Giant Yellow Globe		19	16	663	36	16	1792	563	1
Mammoth Red Intermediate		17	1640	594		14	512	475	

UNIFORM TEST PLOTS OF SUGAR BEETS.

Variety.	Pulled October 3rd	UNIFORM TEST PLOTS OF SUGAR BEETS.							
		Sown May 22nd.				Sown June 5th.			
		1st Plot.		1st Plot.		2nd Plot.		2nd Plot.	
		Tons.	lbs.	Bus.	lbs.	Tons.	lbs.	Bus.	lbs.
Klein Wanzleben.....		18	1224	620	24	15	1152	519	1152
Vilmorin's Improved.....		18	696	611	36	17	320	572	572
French Very Rich.....		13	1984	466	24	12	1608	426	426
Yield in both Mangels and Sugar Beets calculated from one row sixty-six feet long, thirty inches apart.									

Yield in both Mangels and Sugar Beets calculated from one row sixty-six feet long, thirty inches apart.

UNIFORM TEST PLOTS OF CARROTS.

Variety	1st Plot Sown May 22nd. Pulled October 28th.	2nd Plot Sown June 5th. Pulled October 29th.
1. Improved Short White.....	24 400 806	40 18 260 616
Mammoth White Intermediate.....	20 700 676	20 16 120 535
Ontario Champion.....	20 460 674	40 19 60 634
Giant White Vosges.....	18 960 616	18 1400 623
White Belgian.....	15 1900 531	40 15 800 513
Half Long Chantenay.....	15 800 513	20 17 1640 594

UNIFORM TEST PLOTS OF POTATOES.

Variety	Yield per acre Bus. lbs.
State of Maine.....	550
Early Envoy.....	544 30
Uncle Sam.....	533 30
Late Puritan.....	509 40
Holborn Abundance.....	495
Moneymaker.....	489 30
Empire State.....	485 50
Early White Prize.....	460 10
Maule's Thoroughbred.....	460 10
Everett.....	454 40
Vermont Gold Coin.....	447 20
Sunbeams Elephant.....	455 30
Irish Cobbler.....	438 10
Ashleaf Kidney.....	425 20
Country Gentleman.....	425 30
Morgan Seedling.....	423 20
Carman No. 1.....	421 40
Reeves Rose.....	421 40
American Wonder.....	403 20
Vicks Extra Early.....	394 10
Early Rose.....	390 30
Canadian Beauty.....	392 20
Dooley.....	366 40
Dreer's Standard.....	361 10
Burnaby's Seedling.....	352
Rochester Rose.....	339 10
Dalmeney Kidney.....	330
Bovee.....	220

UNIFORM TEST PLOTS OF INDIAN CORN.

Variety	Tons	lbs.
King Philip.....	21	966
Wood's North Western Dent.....	21	174
Salzer's All Gold.....	20	1580
Longfellow.....	20	1778
Early Leaming.....	20	1184
North Dakota White.....	20	1382
Selected Leaming.....	20	788
Angel of Midnight.....	20	510
Compton's Early.....	19	412
Early Mastodon.....	19	214
Early Butler.....	19	16
Giant Prolific Ensilage.....	18	1422
Cloud's Early Yellow.....	18	234
Eureka.....	17	848
Superior Fodder.....	17	452
Pride of the North.....	17	254
White Cap Yellow Dent.....	17	56
Champion White Pearl.....	15	690
Early Longfellow.....	14	1502
Mammoth Cuban.....	13	1720
Red Cob Ensilage.....	13	334

Things to Remember.

Convention Northwest Fruit Growers' Association, Vancouver, December 4, 5 and 6.

International Livestock Exposition, Chicago, November 30th to December 7th.

Ontario Winter Fair, Guelph, Ont., December 9-13.
 Convention of Agricultural Societies, Manitoba
 Agricultural College, February 10th to 15th.
 Manitoba Winter Fair, March 10, 11, 12, 13.

Own Books.

With the winter beginning and many of the boys and girls who have been helping on the farm back at school again there is a fresh stock of school books in demand. Sometimes we think it would be a good training in business if every boy and girl over ten years of age undertook to buy their own school books. They could easily do it and once they got started would not stop with making enough money to buy books but would keep on making a little extra. This idea has taken such a hold upon us that we have arranged to supply a specially prepared atlas of sixteen maps of the most important divisions of the world, together with the latest population figures and extent of territory in each division. In studying geography or in keeping familiar with the growth of our own West, this atlas is one of the best aids we could suggest. We want a few scholars in each school to have and to make the offer of one free to anyone who sends us a new subscriber from now to the end of 1908 with \$1.50. Every school child knows of some farmer who does not take the FARMER'S ADVOCATE who would be willing to do so to help a scholar earn his school books. After getting one subscriber for the atlas it will be easy work to get others for which we allow FIFTY CENTS to the sender of the name.

Seed Grain Thoughts.

The Dominion Government official in charge of seed fair work in Saskatchewan has had printed the following suggestions to those having or needing seed grain.

Do not belong to the "Have better at home" class. You never know what your neighbor has until he places it on exhibition and the same will often apply to you.

Some of the grain may be off in color, but that is a minor consideration if it excels in other respects.

Will your seed grow? The Seed Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, tests free, any samples of grain sent them and when addressed as above the post office carries them free. Seed Laboratory, Calgary, also tests samples free but postage must be paid on them. Send them at least three weeks before the date of your fair so as to have results for it. It will help sell your grain if it is good and if it will not grow you should know it.

Do not wait until the last day to enter or bring in your exhibits. Take them in early and leave them in town. The weather might be bad.

Do not kill the goose that lays the golden egg. Do not let high prices take the best of your grain, next spring's seed.

If you have grain for sale bring out a sample and let prospective purchasers see it.

If you want to buy, come to the fair and see what others have for sale.

Have you been nursing a pet question? Come to the fair and turn it loose on the speaker.

Did you read the prize list? Are not the prizes good? Does not the honor of winning count for something? It makes one feel good. Try and experience the sensation.

* * *

The Christmas Number of the Advocate will be published on the 11th of December. Those desiring extra copies for friends are requested to order early so that they may receive prompt attention. The price for extras and to non-subscribers is 25 cents.

Events of the Week.

CANADIAN.

The railway commission have ordered a change in freight rates on lines from Manitoba westward.

* * *

The new Roman Catholic Church at Fort William, Ont., was totally destroyed by fire.

* * *

Sir Charles Tupper was made a privy councillor in the distribution of the King's birthday honors.

* * *

Baron Hayashi says that the Japanese Government proposes to control emigration in such a manner as to benefit Japan and also to conform to the wishes of the Canadian Government.

* * *

Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan, says the Provincial Government will not see its people suffer through car and fuel shortage if it can help it.

Commissioner W. L. Mackenzie King has been authorized by the Dominion Government to investigate thoroughly the question of Japanese immigration to British Columbia.

Hon. Adelard Turgeon, Minister of Lands and Forests in the Quebec legislature, was re-elected by a majority of 770 votes over Henri Bourassa, the conservative candidate.

Rev. Dr. Shearer of Hamilton, Ont., formerly secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance of Canada, has been appointed secretary of the department of social and moral reform of the Presbyterian church in Canada.

Very heavy storms have visited eastern Canada. Quebec city being swept by the heaviest gale in twenty years. The railway, light and power companies suffered severely, and the pontoon bridge of the ferry company was swept away.

The annual report of the Department of Justice was issued to-day. It is for the nine month period, ending March 31st. There were in custody in the penitentiaries of the Dominion on March 31st, 1,423 prisoners, compared with 1,439 on July 1st, 1906. In Kingston on March 31st, there were 460, St. Vincent de Paul, 410; Dorchester, 211; Manitoba, 216; British Columbia, 142. Besides these there were 42 in the Alberta jail, since made the penitentiary for the two Western Provinces. There were 157 paroles, 29 pardons, 12 deaths and one escaped during the nine months. The one successful escape was from Alberta. The number of absolutely illiterate in the prison population was 18 per cent. The married totalled 434, single 948, widowed 41. There were 14 per cent. total abstainers, 44 per cent. temperate, and 42 per cent. intemperate. Lads under 20 constitute 20 per cent. of the total, and it is safe to say, adds the report that not more than a thousand of this class is benefited by penitentiary experience. There were 83 Canadians, 221 from Britain, 14 from British possessions and 315 aliens.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

John Mitchell, president of the United States Mine workers of America, is very ill at Le Salle, Illinois.

Five American whaling vessels have been caught in the ice and will have to spend the winter in the Arctic.

The Jamestown exposition was a failure financially, and the liabilities of the company total up to nearly two and a half millions.

Seven counties went for local option in Illinois recently, and many others decided for prohibitive measures.

The papers say that lack of funds is the cause of the calling off of the telegraphers' strike. The companies say that work cannot be found for all the returning operators.

A case has just been settled in the Virginia courts which has lasted for a hundred years, and involves a hundred thousand dollars. One of the litigants, whose interests were entered as an infant, died many years ago.

Owing to the action of the banks of Minneapolis and St. Paul and of the railroads represented by James J. Hill, the buying of grain in the Western States has been resumed and prospects are good for a large increase in the number of elevators opened.

By the order of Secretary Straus, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, and Commissioner Sargent, of the Bureau of Immigration, the head tax of \$4 against aliens shall not apply in the case of aliens entering the United States from Canada, Newfoundland, Cuba or Mexico. This rule applies only when the immigrants had maintained a residence in any of the countries named for more than a year previous to coming into the United States.

MARKETS

WHEAT.

Since last report the wheat market has been a wildly erratic one. This cereal touched a lower point last week than it has touched for the past two months. The sudden decline in prices is due to the money handicap, to the difficulty of procuring sufficient cash to handle the crop. This condition of affairs prevails all over the continent. It is reported that the United States Government is coming to the relief of the North western banks by advancing ten million dollars to aid in getting the crop marketed. While such action is undoubtedly being considered by the federal treasury, it is very much doubted if anything of this nature will be done. The money stringency is in a great measure responsible, for the serious value decline and unless the situation is relieved in some

manner prices may go lower still. While American exchanges continue daily to sink lower, the foreign markets show their usual strength and have slumped only a few points

Another cause for the rapid fall in wheat values during the past ten days was the withdrawal of the support which certain operators in Minneapolis and Chicago have been giving the market for the past few months. Four months ago, when wheat was just beginning to show signs of moving up toward the high water mark it reached a couple of weeks ago, certain operators in Chicago, backed by large money interests, began investing heavily in wheat. Millions of bushels of future deliveries were bought around or below the dollar mark. Later when wheat through the various influences that affect prices, had been forced up to near a dollar twenty a bushel, these speculators quietly unloaded their stocks, pocketed the profits and let the market sag back into the nineties where wheat buying would again be a profitable form of speculation. The wheat market was over-sold, which in general is the cause of quite a portion of the recent sudden drop.

The world's situation shows little change. Europe is buying heavily in America on the strength of the decline. Unfavorable seeding weather continues to prevail throughout the southeastern European provinces, and difficulty is being experienced in some districts in getting a sufficient supply for seed. From Warsaw down toward the Black Sea, in Roumania, Bulgaria, parts of Turkey and up the Danubian Valley, seed has been put in the second time and prospects look a little better for Europe's autumn wheat, though a great deal will depend on weather conditions during the next few weeks. Nothing new has developed in the Indian, Argentine or Australian situations.

Local deliveries have been average. Receipts at American primaries have hardly been up to the mark of former weeks, due to the "tightness" of the money situation and the difficulty of getting sufficient cash to handle the crop. Wheat prices are lower just now than the condition of the world's market warrants. If wheat was worth what it sold for in the early part of October it is worth the same figure to-day. There has been no improvement in the world's situation. Prospects generally are for higher values.

Inspections for the week were:

One hard	1
One northern	269
Two northern	439
Three northern	336
No. 4	141
Rejected 1	23
Rejected 2	10
Feed	164
No Grade	136
Rejected	29
No. 5	106
No. 6	96
Feed two	69
Condemned	6
Total	1825

WINNIPEG CASH PRICES.

One hard	\$.....
One northern	99 3/4
Two northern	96 3/4
Three northern	90 3/4
No. 4	83 3/4
No. 5	71
No. 6	61
Feed	60
Rejected 1—1 northern	93 3/4
Rejected 1—2 northern	90 3/4
Rejected 2—1 northern	92
Rejected 2—2 northern	91 3/4

Futures: November, 99 3/4c; December, 99 3/4c; May \$1.07 3/4.

OATS.

Prices for this cereal have eased off a few cents for all grades. Deliveries for the week totaled 126 cars which graded as follows:

No. one	5
No. two white	42
No. three	25
Rejected	127
No grade	30
Condemned	.....
No. two mixed	.....

Prices: No. 1 white, 57 3/4c; No. 2, 50 1/4c; No. 3, 48 1/4c; rejected, 41c. Futures: November, 56 3/4c; December, 57 1/4c; May, 58 3/4c.

BARLEY

Inspections for the week were as follows:

No. 3	38
No. 4	40
Rejected	27
No grade	13
Feed	10

Prices: No. 3, 68c; No. 4, 56c; Flax is quoted at \$1.21 per bushel.

PRODUCE AND MILL FEED.

Bran, per ton	\$20 00
Shorts, per ton	22 00
Barley and oat chop, per ton	32 50

Oats, chopped per ton	35 00
Barley, chopped, per ton	29 00
Hay (baled), in car lots, per ton	.....
Prairie	11 00 @ 12 00
Timothy	16 00
Butter—	.....
Fancy, fresh made creamery prints	31 @ 32
Creamery, 56 lb boxes	28 @ 29
Creamery, 14 and 28 lb boxes	28
Dairy prints, extreme fancy	26 @ 27
Dairy, in tubs	23 @ 24
Cheese, Manitoban, at Winnipeg	11 1/2 @ 12
Eggs, fresh, f.o.b. Winnipeg—sub-	 e
ject to candling	27
Potatoes	40

LIVESTOCK.

Choice export steers, freight assumed, \$3.25; steers, 1200-1300lbs, \$3.00; lighter weights, \$2.75; heifers, \$2.50 to \$2.75; choice butcher cattle, \$2.50 to \$3.00; cows, \$2.00 to \$2.50; bulls, \$1.50 to \$1.75; calves \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep \$5.25 to \$5.75; lambs \$6.25 to \$6.75. Hogs, (160 to 220 lbs) \$5.75 to \$6.00; heavier weights, \$5.00 to \$5.25; sows and stags, \$3.50 to \$4.75.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK.

Native beef cattle, \$5.35 to \$7.40; fat cows \$3.15 to \$4.50; heifers, \$3.40 to \$5.30; bulls, \$3.30 to \$5.00; canners and cutters, \$1.85 to \$2.35; calves \$4.25 to \$7.75; stockers and feeders, \$3.50 to \$4.50; western rangers, \$4.00 to \$4.65. Sheep, native ewes, \$4.00 to \$5.00; westerns, \$4.25 to \$4.85; rangers, \$2.50 to \$3.75. Lambs, natives, \$6.25 to \$6.85; range lambs, \$6.00; Idahos, \$6.40. Hogs, choice packers, \$5.25 to \$5.45; common \$5.00 to \$5.15; other grades, \$2.75 to \$4.75.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Export steers, \$4.25 to \$4.50; butchers \$4.00 to \$4.40; bulls and cows, \$2.00 to \$2.75; calves, \$2.00 to \$6.00; sheep \$2.50 to \$4.00; lambs, \$4.00 to \$5.60. Hogs, choice bacon, \$6.00; lights and fats, \$4.50 to \$5.75.

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HOME JOURNAL

Life, Literature and Education

IN THE WORLD OF LITERATURE AND ART.

"Mars is inhabited. A race of beings of high intelligence dwells there and probably has for ages." This was the positive declaration of Professor David Todd, of Amherst, after a trip on the Lowell expedition to the Andes mountains, where the neighboring planet was studied and photographed for months.

Sarah Bernhardt, in denying a rumor that she will soon retire from the stage, said to an interviewer: "This may, of course, be my last season, as rumor says, for I am an old woman and my life is in God's hands, but I shall play until my death, and the fate I hope for is the death Sir Henry Irving died."

Ernest Thompson-Seton, who has returned to Edmonton from the far north, tells of his experiences in the barren lands west of Great Slave Lake, where there is no human habitation for thousands of miles. He is the fifth white man to enter that country since 1771. He was accompanied by Edward Preble, of the United States department of agriculture.

The "exchange professor" sent by Harvard this year to Germany, in furtherance of the Kaisers' project of advancing the cause of education in the two countries, is William Henry Schofield, a Canadian by birth, and still a British subject—according to German court etiquette to be presented by the British rather than the American ambassador.

Harvard University has received a gift of 2,000 acres of timber land in Petersham, Mass., for the use of the department of forestry. Some of the tract was given outright and John S. Ames, of Boston, gave money to buy the rest. The forest is probably the best body of timber in Massachusetts. It has 10,000,000 board feet of merchantable timber, nine-tenths of which is white pine.

Jerome K. Jerome declares that Andrew Carnegie has virtually made him quit writing books and take to writing plays, because the many Carnegie libraries have killed off the sale of books. He is in this country to watch the rehearsals of his new play, "Sylvia of the Letters." Mr. Jerome was born in England in 1859. He joined with Robert Barr in the publication of "The Idler." He is best known for his books "Three Men in a Boat," and "The Idle Thoughts of an Idle Fellow."

Admirers of Tennyson will learn with pleasure that Sir James Knowles, editor of the "Nineteenth Century Magazine," has presented, through Mr. W. S. Lord, a writer who recently referred in enthusiastic terms to McGill in an article on Canadian universities, a photograph of the well-known portrait of Tennyson by Sir John Millais. Only a few copies of this portrait have been struck off and the only Canadian universities to receive them are McGill and Fredericton. The portrait will be hung in the Redpath Library within the next few days.

The most remarkable audience ever seen in a theatre assembled at an invitation matinee of "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," given at Terry's Theatre. Fifteen hundred English Mrs. Wiggses laughed till they cried at the doings and sayings of their prototype on the stage.

Mrs. Madge Carr Cook, who sustains the principle part, addressed the audience, saying she hoped that in the dulness of the toil of other lives, a little cabbage patch of sunshine would

filter in. The members of the audience were all served with tea and sandwiches.

La Societe Historique de Saint Boniface has been incorporated under the provisions of the Manitoba Joint Stocks Companies' Act. The object of the society is to promote the study of the history of Canada; to make searches and investigations respecting land marks, forts, historic buildings and sites, events relating to the same, particularly those concerned with the province of Manitoba; to erect suitable buildings or monuments thereon; to collect, preserve and publish manuscripts relating to history, sciences, antiquities, Indian traditions, customs, curiosities and specimens of natural history; to form a library and museum and to generally promote historical researches. His Grace Archbishop Langevin is at the head of the organization and one of the most active and enthusiastic workers.

An event of wide interest in colored circles was the wedding of Miss Portia Washington, only daughter of Dr. Booker T. Washington, the well known colored educator, and W. Sidney Pitman, a young negro architect of Washington, D. C. The wedding took place at the Washington home and was largely attended by the teachers and students of the Tuskegee Institute and other friends of the bride and bridegroom. The bride is 24 years old and was educated at Wellesley and other famous eastern colleges for girls. After her graduation she travelled extensively in Europe in company with her mother. The bridegroom is a native of Montgomery, Ala., and graduated from the Tuskegee normal institute in 1897. He studied architecture at the Drexel institute in Philadelphia and began the practice of his profession in Washington. He designed and superintended the construction of several of the larger buildings at Tuskegee institute.

DEATH OF MANITOBA'S PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.

The death of Stanley W. McInnis on Monday, November 4th, at Brandon, Man., was not an occurrence occasioning merely local regret. His home city knew him best and therefore appreciated him most, but his generosity and hospitality, and his hearty interest in all that concerned the welfare of Manitoba and Western Canada were matters of common knowledge, and news of his demise brought a widespread grief.

His comparatively short life was filled to the brim with activities. Born in St. John, N. B., in 1865, he came to the West twenty-five years ago, and was educated in Manitoba College. Following this he qualified for a dentist and held a high place in his profession. In 1899 he was nominated and elected member of the provincial legislature for Brandon and aided by his personal popularity has represented that city in the House ever since, and the popularity was based on a good foundation. He had the interests of the town at heart and devoted energy and thought to the upbuilding and development of the place.

His work was not confined to the narrow boundaries of a single town. In June of this year he became Provincial Secretary for Manitoba, and even in the short time he held office, demonstrated his capacity for steady painstaking work in his department. A matter of special importance to him was the establishment of a sanitarium for consumptives in Manitoba, and by his individual effort a large sum of money was raised for that purpose.

Nothing in his useful genial life became him better than his manner of leaving it. When the doctors declared his case hopeless and his time on earth very short, he spent the last hours dictating messages and instructions that would simplify the carrying on of the work he had at heart. A special message was sent to his fellow citizens in Brandon, and we quote it here because it shows better than any description the mettle of the man:

"Brandon, Man., Nov. 4.

"Good People of Brandon:

"I take this last opportunity, on my death-bed, of addressing a few farewell words to you, and I may say that, as I shall hereafter have no selfish interest to serve, I certainly can be charged with no motives except the best. What little I have done to assist in promoting the best interests of the city commercially and socially has been done with the desire to be useful, and its doing has given me pleasure. I love Brandon, and all its streets and all its people. I would suggest, however, that there are certain improvements which the city should undertake. I have publicly advocated, and now repeat with reference to the management of hospitals, that the Government should be induced to provide such legislation as will make these general hospitals self-supporting, without being obliged to make application for general charity. Hospitals are now a necessity and the city of Brandon should have power, as should all the hospital corporations, to collect the cost of keeping each patient, each day, from the municipality from which that patient comes—not an arbitrary sum, but the full amount of the cost. The moneys should be handled through the municipal commissioner's office and no money should be paid out for general maintenance of hospitals from consolidated revenue.

"The establishment of a Ruthenian school in this city to prepare the young Ruthenians to go back amongst their people with helpful knowledge, the teaching of the English language to them, and the proper conduct of this school, should meet with your interest and sympathy. This, I believe, to be an important step, and I do hope the citizens of Brandon will take sufficient interest in the institution when established to give it that consideration, and its members that attention, it deserves. I would also submit that the city should have more money to devote to parks, and works of art. A small amount expended each year, for a town with such a naturally beautiful situation as Brandon should be in time one of the most beautiful cities upon the continent. The waterworks system in the hands of the city is a good thing, but it would be much better if you had your own lighting system, and street car system.

"That heaven prosper the fair city of Brandon, and all the kind friends in it, is my parting wish.

"STANLEY W. MCINNIS."

A discovery has just been made in Genoa which will delight all music lovers. It is a well-known fact that very little remains of the musical compositions of Niccolò Paganini, the sensational violin player, for the reason that what his contemporaries deemed his most original and charming creations were often the inspiration of time and place, and often, too, their transcription was impossible.

And now in Genoa fourteen of his compositions have come to light, all written in the maestro's own hand. Among them is the famous "B minor concerto" which astonished the musicians of his time, and, whether executed by Paganini himself or by his successor, Sivori, never failed to arouse fervent applause. Paganini published during his lifetime only five works—"Ventiquattro Capricci per Violino Solo Dedicati Agli Artisti," "Sei Sonati per Violino e Chitarra," and in two volumes "Tre Gran Quartetti a Violino, Viola, Chitarra, e Violoncello," making in all thirty-nine pieces.

THE BOTTLE BABY

WRITTEN FOR THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE BY EVELYN M'CORMICK.

Continued from last week.

The right way to feed the baby. Too often the poor mite is given his bottle while lying in his cot, and left to get his meal the best way he can. This is a dangerous as well as an uncomfortable method.

The tubeless bottles need to be firmly held or they are down too close to the mouth. The nipples are easily pulled off the top of the bottle, and the baby may not only be drenched with milk, but cases have occurred where the child has been found suffocated, with the nipple sucked far back into his throat.

Now Baby has as much right as any other member of the family to have his meals in comfort. And the only way to feed him properly is to take him up, and hold him in the reclining position natural in suckling. Hold his bottle so the milk will flow easily, and let him enjoy himself. If he sucks too greedily, withdraw the nipple now and then for a moment. Drinking too quickly often causes vomiting. Never try to persuade him to take more than he wants just to finish his bottle. Never keep what he leaves till the next meal, but mix it quite fresh each time. When Baby is satisfied he should be kept sitting up till he raises a little wind. Some gas is always formed in the stomach when digestion begins and if the child is fed lying down will be difficult to get rid of and cause discomfort, perhaps vomiting.

If Baby's mother has any nurse at all she will do well to let him have it, for nothing else will suit him so well. No harm will come from feeding it along with the cow's milk. If there is only a very little it will be convenient to keep it for the night.

A newborn infant needs very little food the first three days, sleep and warmth are almost his only requirements. His stomach holds very little at first. Two teaspoonfuls of cream off the new milk, a pinch of sugar, two tablespoons of warm water will satisfy him; and may be given twice the first day, four times the second. This resembles the mother's first milk closely and acts naturally on his bowels. The third day double the dose, one tablespoon cream and milk mixed, to two tablespoons water or barley water and feed six times. By the time he is a week old he will have developed an appetite, and must henceforth be fed regularly every two hours in the day, every four at night.

As he grows his milk is to be increased in strength and quantity till he is ready to wean. The changes must be made very gradually and the effect of each carefully noted. Do not be in a hurry to push him on. If he is doing well on what he has, put off the next change for a time. When he seems out of sorts, weaken his food a little until he is better. The following table may be of service as a guide to inexperienced mothers. But it must be remembered that babies vary in strength and size and judgment exercised accordingly. This table would be suitable for a vigorous child weighing about 8 lbs. at birth. A very small or delicate babe would not need so much, or be able to digest so strong a food as a larger one. If a young baby takes very little at a time, it might be well to feed every hour and a half at first and increase as the child can bear it.

early morning and evening bottle will be needed up to 15 months or longer. In the table a bottle has been allowed for at night up to the end of 6 months. If fed about 10 p. m. nothing will be needed till 2 a. m. and then not again till 6 a. m. making only once to get up and warm food. It is no use trying to keep it warm from bedtime, it invariably sours. In winter, when the kettle can be kept hot the easiest way is to hold the bottle in the hot water. In summer a tin vessel held over a lamp for a few minutes answers the purpose.

A baby fed exactly according to these directions almost always does well. But cases of weak digestion do occur where fresh cow's milk, however diluted, cannot be retained; or causes intense pain if it is. Usually the condition arises from the child having been improperly fed at first. The only thing to do is to feed condensed milk for a time or one of the malted milks. Sweetened, condensed milk contains

should be chosen. When putting him on fresh milk again be careful to make it weak to start with. The same when first giving cow's milk to a baby that has been nursed a short time. It is always safe to begin with 1-3 milk. The change to cow's milk should never be made in hot weather if it can be avoided.

The various digestive disturbances which trouble the hand-fed baby can often be guarded against by carefully watching for the cause.

Vomiting, for instance, may come from drinking too fast, gas in the stomach, too much sugar, taking too much. If he returns some of his milk after every bottle, give him rather less at a time, or make him wait a little longer between meals. Some children suffer a good deal from colic caused by gas in the bowels. Cow's milk, of course, can never agree like breast milk. Probably he will outgrow the trouble when he becomes accustomed to his strange diet. A couple of tablespoonfuls of boiled water, given as warm as he can take it, is a simple remedy. Handrubbing over the bowels, or a dry, hot flannel wrapped round his body and legs will comfort him. Babies who suffer constantly in this way will be helped if a good pinch of baking soda is mixed with the milk,

not generally harmful and need not be interiered with as long as the motions are of good color and not too frequent. Foiling the milk has a deterrent effect. Green motions are a more serious affair and at the first appearance the baby should have a dose of castor oil. Prompt measures may save much trouble. At the same time look for the cause and remove it. Possibly the cow may be sick. It is a good thing anyway to get a newly calved cow when Baby is a few months old. More probably the milk has been just on the turn, or dirt has been dissolved in it. Barley water sometimes sours in hot weather and had better be made twice a day. Boil the bottles and other things, renew rubbers, leave nothing undone, take no chances, Baby's life depends on your thoroughness.

A rash of rose-red spots is a warning against over-feeding. Do not keep the child up too warmly.

Thrush may be serious if neglected. This is another result of feeding in bed and leaving Baby to go to sleep with the nipple sousing from the warmth of his mouth. Wash the mouth often with warm water and apply glycerine and borax to the ulcers. Be careful to feed sparingly for a few days and give a dose of medicine.

It must not be forgotten in this connection that fresh air is necessary to good digestion. The bottle baby has much to contend with and in winter especially will suffer unless he has plenty. If he loses his appetite, is wakeful and fractious consider whether he has all the fresh air possible, and act accordingly.

CANADA OUR HOME.

The golden grain is waving like a breeze upon the sea,
The glorious landscape's smiling at our great prosperity,
Proud we are of our own land and the riches we produce;
Native, Briton or alien, 'tis all the same to us.

Many have left their native land, left hardship and distress,
And found a home in our fair land, our fair land of the west;
Can count their wealth in thousands now, and live as men should do.

And everyone can be the same if they'll be just and true.
Some have come from tyrant's lands, where oppression's ever known,
When hovels were their best abode and food scarce for them known;
Now they live in happy homes, contented they must be,
For God has brought them to our land, our land of liberty

Sometimes I think ours is the land, that promised land of yore,
When men came out of bondage to our dear Canadian shore.
For happy now the man must be where oppression is unknown,
Where every one goes hand in hand to help each other on.

Our men and women they are true in purity of life,
Naught on this earth that can compare with true Canadian life.
We put our trust in Him above and try to do what's right,
Which gives us joy and pleasure instead of grief and strife.

Our son's have told what they can do in times of dreadful war,
For blood they shed at Paardeberg on Africa's scorching shore;
The capture of the rebel chief and many a rebel grave
Has told the world what we produce in shape of soldier brave.

I've travelled o'er the wide world, in many climes have been,
But never met a place on earth, nor have I ever seen
Such joy, content and happiness, and purity of life,
As found in our Canada, the land of my delight.

God bless our homes, our happy homes, and our Canadian life,
God bless and prosper all good men that come to us in strife.
For ours is the land of love where every-one's the same—
Help us to sing great praises of Thy great eternal name!

M. R. J. CLIFFORD.



PLEASE SIR, SOMEBODY STOLE OUR CLOTHES.

too much sugar, but babies do well on it for a few months. One teaspoonful of milk is to be mixed with 4 oz. of barley and lime water, to begin with.

morning and evening, and continued till the trouble disappears. Simple constipation should never be treated by medicine, but the food altered to suit the baby's requirements. A little oatmeal may be boiled in the barley water, or oatmeal water made in the same way, used in its stead. A little extra cream has a laxative effect, sweetening with syrup in place of sugar, is said to answer with young babies. When the motions are sufficient in amount, yet hard, dry, and light colored, too much curd is being given, or it is not being digested. Try making his milk weaker or if plain water is being used, substitute barley water. Just a little more lime water might be found the right thing. Experiment a little and watch results till the motions improve in color and consistence, or Baby will not get on. Simple looseness of the bowels is

Age	Time Between Meals	Meal's in 24 hours	Milk per Meal	Barley Water	Milk per 24 hours	Barley Water in 24 hours
1st and 2nd month	2	10	1 to 1½ ozs.	2 to 2½ ozs.	10 to 15ozs.	20 to 30ozs.
3rd and 4th month	2½	8	2 to 3 oz.	2 oz.	16 to 24ozs.	16 to 24ozs.
5th and 6th month	3	7	4 to 5 oz.	3 oz.	28 to 35ozs.	21 ozs.
7th and 8th month	3½	6	6 to 7 oz.	2 oz.	36 to 42ozs.	12 ozs.

At nine months Baby should have one meal of bread and milk or other farinaceous food. At 11 months three semi-solid meals 4 hours apart, and an

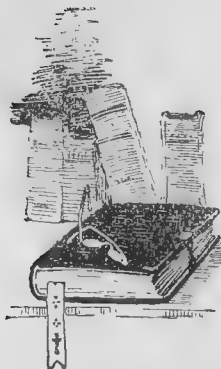
The unsweetened does not keep well, and a fresh tin would have to be opened each day. Of the many patent foods one made with hot water only

CARMICHAEL: by Anison North.

A picture of farm home life in Canada faithfully reproduced by a writer who knows it. The disputed "line fence" has been the cause of many a bitter feud, and the settlement of this particular feud makes a most interesting story. Copyrighted. All rights reserved, including that of translation into foreign languages.

CHAPTER IV

THE RAISING



Not long after this the "bids," as we called them, to the raising of Jamieson's barn were sent out. There had been much talk of the immense proportions which this prospective barn was to assume; and every Sunday night for weeks the spot upon which the foundations were being laid and the timbers gathered had been the rendezvous for all the young men of the neighbourhood, who sat about on the logs and lumber piles, gossiped, and made eye-measurements with much sagacity until "meetin' time" in the little church at the corner (dignified by the name of "Oroway Centre") had arrived. The passing of our meek little preacher's white horse was usually the signal for a general departure, and, as a rule, the lads, each with a marigold in his button-hole, arrived at the church when the first hymn was given out, sidled bashfully into the back seats, and as bashfully out again, to reappear in brave company in the semicircle which awaited the coming of the lasses from the church door. The courage which the lads displayed in this proceeding was remarkable, yet the waiting semicircle had come to be something of an institution at our church, like the collection or the benediction, and indeed, among the young people it had come to be thought something of a belittlement to a young man if he had not his "girl," and his place in the phalanx at the gate. "Guess he can't git anybody to go with him," was an imputation as much dreaded among our boys as the appellation of thief or pick-pocket.

However, all this is neither here nor there, for it is of Jamieson's barn we should be speaking. Many were the tales of it brought by our lads after these Sunday night visits, and retailed with much gusto, first to the favoured lassie on the way home, then to the parents, hers and his, later. Such foundations, such timbers, had never been seen in Oroway township—such plates, such beams, such rafters! And many were the speculations as to how they would "go up," and whether Bill Gilliland, the "framer" whose contract the building was, would be able to carry the affair through without accident. Should he manage to do so, it was unanimously conceded, the event would be the crowning success of his life.

When the "bids" were at last issued, talk ran wild again, especially when it was learned that the men from Atterill, ten miles away, had been "asked."

By some the news was hailed with satisfaction; there would be at least plenty of men to do the work, and no danger of hitch for want of the necessary muscle. By the others the scattering of such far and wide invitations was condemned. The men would be running over one another, these averred, and what with the noise and confusion Bill Gilliland would have more than his hands full.

But the excitement among the men was nothing to that which prevailed among the women, especially among those who were Mrs. Jamieson's immediate neighbours. Every one was anxious to help, and while Mrs. Jamieson's cellar was being rapidly transformed into the semblance of a veritable pastry shop, Mrs. Jamieson's

reeking kitchen was filled with the whisk of skirts and gabble of voices, while poor meek little Mrs. Jamieson timidly gave way to the onslaught, assenting to everything, and humbly taking unto herself the office of stoker and oven-tender by the hot stove.



"I declare to gracious!" my mother exclaimed, after a solitary visit which came to a hasty termination, "if Mrs. Jamieson ever gets through this raisin' with all her wits it'll be a wonder! Such a kitchen!—full o' women, 'n' flies and laughin'—'n' some o' them mad! I'd hardly got in the gate when Maria Hall came up to me grumblin' that Amanda Might was goin' around, as she said, with her head up, like a steer in a corn-patch, orderin' everything, 'jist as if Mrs. Jamieson wasn't there pokin' wood into the stove. Fer my part, I wouldn't mind comin' under Amanda Might, fer she knows; but it's the confusion that u'd make me addle-headed! I'm as anxious to help Bell Jamieson as anyone, but I'll do it in my own house in peace 'n' quietness."

So saying, she uncovered a basket which she had brought with her, disclosing a supply of eggs, butter, and all the other necessities for the cake making which employed her for the rest of the afternoon.

When the momentous day came we were all in good time at the Jamieson homestead. Just to peep into the cellar with its shelves laden with cakes, pies, and tartlets, and beautifully trimmed with "valances" of white paper cut into patterns, was to me as good as a glimpse into fairyland; while to watch the women and girls arriving at the house dressed all in their "best," and the men gathering in dozens about the stone foundations and the lying timbers, while the horses tugged at beams and their owners whoa'd and haw'd, was certainly better than a fair, and almost as interesting as a circus.

Ever a little shy among many people, however, I climbed up on a lumber-pile by the gate and sat there, seeing and enjoying everything, the animated scene about me, the sun-steeped fields beyond, and everywhere the glad blue and green of the summer. It perhaps detracted nothing from my pleasure that, from time to time, I could hear the silvery notes of a meadow-lark coming up like a thin quaver of liquid music, from a neighbouring meadow as though to remind me that, even though I were in the midst of all this life and bustle, not far off were the great solitudes, peopled only with the birds and the shy little beasts and fuzzy creeping things that I loved. I found myself waiting in the intervals for that silvery song, and for a long time not once did I miss it. I doubt much if any one else heard it even once, but then perhaps no one else that day could have understood my Paradise.

Then, presently, Gay Torrance came, in a white frock frilled to the waist, with blue ribbons on her shoulders and on her flaxen curls. She was late in coming because, as usual, the frills had to be ironed and then it had taken Mrs. Torrance a very long time to make the bows "set" properly. Mrs. Torrance looked very tired, but very proud, too, whenever she looked at Gay, who began dancing around as she ever did, as light of foot as any fairy.

I did not get down off my lumber-pile when Gay came, but I remember watching her and thinking that she laughed a great deal too much, and that she was very silly when she kept running around after Dick Carmichael and Hud Jamieson, tugging at their jacket tails, then running off to be "chased." I was a little disgusted with Dick for chiming in with her foolishness so readily, and thought that he was much more interesting when he was walking fences or climbing trees; but I contented myself by thinking that, after all, I must be a rather superior little girl since I felt so above running around like a baby and tugging at coat-tails.

Nevertheless I could not help seeing that every one noticed Gay. The men all had a word for her, and the women all praised her beauty, while scarcely a one seemed to notice me, the little gray-clad figure with the straight, black locks and the elfin, black eyes, sitting so quietly on the lumber-pile.

More than once, it is true, I overheard some of the women who kept continually coming out at the gate to see how things were progressing, say to my mother, "What! Is that your little girl? How dark she is! And how straight her hair! Not a bit like you," or some such words.

Mrs. Might, too, remarked to mother within my hearing that she liked to see children dressed "sensible" like me, and not "fol-de-rolled up to the neck like that Gay Torrance." But such notice as this was very different from the attention Gay was receiving.

I tried to imagine myself in a frilled dress with blue ribbons; but imagination could not endow me with fairy ringlets and dancing blue eyes, and so I presently found myself wishing that I had been pretty like Gay, and wondering if beautiful people were always petted and favoured and loved more than homely ones, and if always and always their way would be the happier.

For the first time in my life, there amid the bustle and the laughter and jesting I began to feel utterly, miserably alone. The feeling was such as comes sometimes to one who has been thrown into a great city alone, uncared for, far from home and friends, and who, wandering along strange streets, looks in through the windows into brilliantly lighted rooms where pleasant, home scenes, smiling faces, and animated gestures but serve to twit him with his loneliness. Perhaps there was a little of jealousy in the gnawing at my heart that beautiful afternoon, but, after all, is not the root of jealousy but the longing to be loved?

I remember yet the great rush of feeling that came to my timid, lonely little heart when an arm stole gently around me, so gently that I knew, before I looked up into the sweet, pale face, that it belonged to Miss Tring.

I have said little as yet of Miss Tring, the gentle teacher who had come to live with us, and who, gliding in and out among our people, quietly as moves the south wind through the groves in spring, was gradually but surely bringing refinement into our homes, and smoothing the roughness out from our speech. Among us children, perhaps, was her influence in this last respect most patent, and yet it was on record that, after each of her visits, even Amanda Might for three consecutive days remembered to sound her "ings."

It may, perhaps, be mentioned as characteristic of Miss Tring, that at her touch also, as at that of the south wind, flowers seemed to spring up all but spontaneously. The yard about the little brown school house at the "Centre" which, before her time, had been a desolation consecrated to thistles and burdocks among which little bare feet did daily penance, not long after her coming began to burst forth into bloom of a different quality, and ere two years had passed posies might be

gathered there at any season of the year, tulips and narcissus in spring, June lilies later, and last of all sweet peas and nasturtiums, asters and petunias in all the riotous colouring of mid-summer and autumn blossoming.

It was noteworthy also—and even more noteworthy that old Yorkie Dodd, who seldom paid attention to such things should have noticed it—how the flowers seemed to spread from the school yard, making their appearance first of all in the gardens of those living nearest it, then in those farther away with a system and regularity which constrained Old Yorkie to say, giving utterance to the one brilliant speech of his life, "Flowers is like measles—*ketchin'*." But neither Yorkie Dodd, nor, perhaps, anyone else, fully realised how much of this "ketchingness" was due to Miss Tring's personal endeavour and suggestion, a slip here, a few seeds there, a "wouldn't you like to send for a catalogue?" and so on, until in all the district about Oroway Centre there was no home without its garden and its pot of winter bloom. Our people appreciated Miss Tring, and most of all, perhaps, we children who lived with her in the little brown school-house, and so knew her best of all; and none among the circle loved her more than I.

When she put her arm around me that day on the lumber-pile, I could have thrown mine about her, and sobbed aloud for the very relief of her touch; but instead I only looked up into her sweet, sympathetic face and whispered, "Oh Miss Tring, you love me, don't you?"

"I love you! why yes, dear, of course I love you," she said, tightening her hold on me. "Why do you ask such a thing?"

But instead of answering her I just let my head drop on her shoulder, and began to cry quietly, wiping the tears away with my little, red-edged handkerchief. And so I sat with Miss Tring gently smoothing my hair, until a big voice that I knew said, "How d'ye do, Miss Tring? Fine day for the raisin', isn't it? Why, what's the matter with the little girl? Sick, is she?"

"Just a little lonely, I think," said Miss Tring, as I hid my face more closely against her.

But a big hand was laid on my head to turn my face about.

"Why, it's Mallory's little gipsy!" said the big voice again, and I jerked away angrily. What right had Henry Carmichael to see me cry, and what right had he to call me a little gipsy?

"Peggy, Peggy, what's the matter?" said Miss Tring reproachfully; but I leaned against her, safe within the protection of her encircling arm, and looked out my defiance at Henry Carmichael. He was looking at me with a curious, half-pitying smile; but he did not speak to me, only turned away in a moment and went down toward the barn where, presently, I saw him playing with Gay Torrance, pulling her curls, and snatching her hat off while she danced about him and sprang after it laughing in glee. Well, she might play with Mr. Carmichael if she chose. He was a wicked man, and he had sworn at my father and called me a gipsy.

In a moment, however, my attention was fully taken up, and I forgot to be miserable. The captains had been chosen, and the picking of the sides had begun, the general noise and confusion ceasing as the names of the contestants sounded forth loud and clear. My father and Henry Carmichael, I noticed, were chosen on opposite sides, as though even in this they were fated to oppose each other; and then I looked to find Bill Gilliland, upon whom, it seemed, so much was to depend. He was standing a little to one side, his face full of anxiety.

The very instant after the last man was chosen, the word was given, and

(Continued on page 1690).

THE QUIET HOUR

THE SHADOW OF PETER.

"It was only a sunny smile,
And little it cost in the giving;
But it scattered the night like morning
And made the day worth living.
Through life's dull warp a woof it wove
In shining colors of light and love,
And the angels smiled as they watched
above,
Yet little it cost in the giving."

While visiting in England years ago, I heard a sermon on unconscious influence, based on these words: "The Shadow of Peter." I don't remember the name of the preacher, but the peculiarity of the text impressed itself on my memory. It is taken from the fifth chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, and describes how sick people were laid on beds and couches in the streets of Jerusalem, that, at the least, "the shadow of Peter passing by might overshadow some of them." Sick people were also brought from other places, and "they were healed, every one." Of course, as the Apostle walked along, eager to help those who were diseased in body or soul, he could not always know where his shadow was falling. It was silently helping in the good work, without his knowledge. Is it not true that we are all in the same way unintentionally influencing for good or evil the people we live with, and even the people we see occasionally, or even others whom we never see at all. It is a very solemn thought that we can't help influencing people, whether we wish to or not. And, like the shadow, a man's strongest influence is caused by his real character. He may preach virtue as much as he likes, but if he does not practice what he preaches, his unconscious influence must do harm. He can't control it, except becoming what he wishes to appear. No one ever knows by what trifling word or action he may start another soul in a right or wrong direction. It is not for nothing that our Lord encourages such little acts of kindness as the giving of a cup of cold water. It is wonderful how much we all appreciate some little thoughtful attention, when it is not done for effect, but is the natural expression of a genuine spirit of friendliness. One of my near neighbors was ill a few years ago, and a friend of mine, who scarcely knew her at all, wrote me a very kind letter of inquiry, asking me to convey her sympathy to the family. It was not much trouble to the writer, but it cheered those who were enduring the deepest anxiety far more than a costly gift would have done, because it showed fellow-feeling and genuine friendliness. The same friend often writes kindly notes expressing sympathy with neighbors in times of both sorrow and rejoicing. Once when the blinds were drawn down and the house was very still, because the Angel of Death had visited there, a few written words were prized when a visit would have been almost an intrusion.

"It was only a kindly word,
And a word that was lightly spoken,
Yet not in vain,
For it stilled the pain
Of a heart that was nearly broken.
It strengthened a fate beset by fears,
And groping blindly through mists
of tears
For light to brighten the coming years,
Although it was lightly spoken."

Later on, when the same near neighbors were dressing a bride for her wedding, came a few dainty flowers and a tiny note of friendly congratulation. How little any of us can measure the mighty influence of little things. Some time ago a young man left his happy home in California, got into wild ways, and was arrested and sent to the Sing Sing prison. He had a loving mother and sister, but it seemed as if their prayers and tears were wasted, and they probably thought they had no influence over him. But influence works mysteriously, and a spark will often light a great fire when the train was laid as it was in this case. Over the cot in that prison cell hung a picture. It only represented a little low-roofed cottage, which could

hardly be expected to preach a sermon or point a moral, but it was the spark which lighted up the fire of repentance and love in that criminal's heart. It reminded him of another cottage in sunny California, where there were two women who loved him; and their influence was strong enough to drag him back from his career of crime and plant his feet in the path of righteousness and happiness. The shadow of that happy home stretched across America and healed a soul, in prison—in more senses than one.

"The memory of a kindly word,
For long gone by,
The fragrance of a fading flower,
Sent lovingly;
The gleaming of a sudden smile,
Or sudden tear,
The warmer pressure of the hand,
The word of cheer,
The hush that means, 'I cannot speak,
But I have heard!'
The note that only bears a verse
From God's own Word;
Such tiny things we hardly count
As ministry—
The givers deeming they have shown
Scant sympathy;—
But when the heart is overwrought,
Oh! who can tell
The power of such tiny things
To make it well?"

It isn't usually the people who preach at us most who succeed in making us try to do our level best. Anyone who is trying with all his might to be good is sure to inspire others with the wish to be good too. We sometimes meet one of these everyday saints on the street, and find ourselves going on our way with a new impulse towards the higher life stirring within us—healed by its shadow, almost unknown to ourselves and quite unknown to him. Sometimes it is only a glimpse of a pictured face which sets us thinking and resolving. It may be the face of a friend, or only that of a perfect stranger, which speaks eloquently of the noble soul within. It is said of the Apostles Peter and John that even their enemies "took knowledge of them that they had been with Jesus," and no one can live constantly with Christ without showing it.

The smallest actions may reveal character, and it is not the action itself, but the character behind it, that influences people. A young man once folded his hands in quiet, patient surrender of his greatest earthly ambition, and that slight gesture has influenced many souls. It was not done for effect, but was quite unconscious, being the natural expression of his complete self-renunciation. God accepted and greatly blessed that sacrifice. This is how it happened. Many years ago, two young men in Nuremberg had set their hearts on being artists. They worked diligently for a long time, but when they compared pictures one day, it was very plain that failure was the only word to apply to the work of Franz Knigstein. Albrecht Durer's picture was full of life and beauty, but that painted by Franz was cold and lifeless. It was a great disappointment, but he said, bravely: "Albrecht, the good Lord gave me no such gift as this of yours, but something, some homely duty, He has waiting somewhere for me to do."

Albrecht seized his pencil, and, telling his astonished friend not to move, made a rapid sketch of the hands so patiently folded together. Franz was more astonished than ever when his friend showed him the sketch, saying, "Those hands that may never paint a picture can now certainly make one. I have faith in those folded hands, my brother—friend. They will go to men's hearts in days to come." Albrecht Durer's famous picture, "Folded Hands," is still preaching eloquent sermons to those who see or even hear of it. How little that young man thought that his unconscious gesture would influence the world. But it was not the gesture, after all, it was the noble soul within, whose shadow has been able to help other souls from that day to this.

We can't control our unconscious in-

fluence, and yet, in one way, we can. The surest way of healing, instead of harming people by it, is to live very near to God. He can, if He will, use our smallest actions as he did those "folded hands." While we are thinking of the great and noble things we should do if we only had a chance, other people are unconsciously carrying out God's plans for the healing of the nations in the kitchen or the fields, as His own Son did for years in the little village carpenter shop at Nazareth. HOPE.

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CHILDREN

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INGLE NOOK CHATS

SOME HOUSE BUILDING IDEAS

Dear Dame Durden:—Thank you very much for the clotted cream recipe; though I have not had time to make any yet. I have been (as we say in Yorkshire) throng preserving, and have made some raspberry vinegar after your recipe a few weeks ago, which is a success.

When I looked into the Ingle Nook some time ago it looked strange to me, and I thought "it looks as if some one has been tidying up who did not remember how they found things," and a fear came to me that I might stumble against something on my way to the hearth; but after a good look round I thought "this person has a better idea of placing things." May I say here, housekeepers at threshing time or any extra entertaining would find it a great help to have a large tin trunk filled with cake, cookies, and pastry which may be added last, and is good as new if warmed a little before using. Many cakes are better for being kept awhile. Sept. 4th issue supplies the rest I would say, except a couple of days' rest before, and the washing day put off to next week. Towels are easily washed every day if needful.

Pickles, sauces, and preserves are all put up by this time I think, which means a well filled cupboard. And that brings me to the farm kitchen. I am trying to solve this problem and have got thus far: 16x20 ft. with 7 ft. taken from the 20 foot side and a door at each end of the partition or wall. Divide the space taken from the 20 ft. which gives us two small rooms, one for washing dishes, vegetables and such things, the other for a pantry fitted all round with shelves. A good housekeeper will find a use for everyone of them. I have no use for the open shelf case seen in many kitchens in England if not in Canada, for every time the stove is cleaned or the floor swept, the dishes get the benefit. I am supposing the kitchen has outside walls north and west with pantry and scullery taken from the east side. Then I would place or build one large cupboard from ceiling to floor on each side of north window making the space between a window seat all enclosed. The upper part of the cupboards will not be as deep as the lower with a recess between if liked so, and a drawer under the recess for towels and aprons and such things.

If the kitchen is living room and dining room too, in the west wall the open fire place can be built. I don't know if the east idea will work, but it would save some and we are going to try it, and as we are nearly all young and have to work we mean to mix our pleasures with it; south of my kitchen will be a porch parlor, and as I hope to spend a deal of time in these two places I don't want them tiny. Like "Mary," I am fond of flowers and in

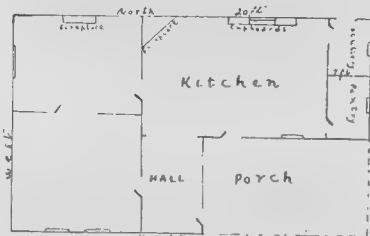
this way I shall have more room and comfort for them. Enclosed is a plan, but as I am not at all smart in this line please make the best of it, and if not fit for the Ingle Nook, I shall not mind if you place it elsewhere. With best wishes to all for health and comfort,

YORKSHIRE GIRL.

P. S. Aunt Pattie gave you my Yorkshire pudding. We Yorkshire women smiled when we read of yours. We turn them over if the top heat will not brown. If served with mutton or lamb I sprinkle with currants after the batter is poured in the tin; if with pork, a cupful of bread crust scalded with milk, beaten fine and let cool, then added to the flour, eggs, salt, pepper, half teaspoon sage, small onion chopped fine, and the milk added as for the plain pudding.

Y. G.

(Many thanks for giving us your "Kitchen" ideas and the helpful little diagram. There is no reason why you should not have your fire place in an inside wall providing the chimney is of brick, runs up from the cellar and is

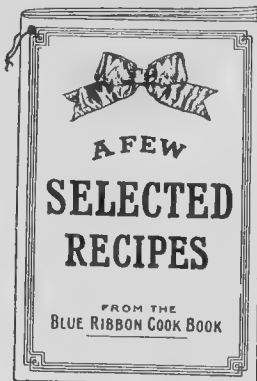


well-built. But I changed your plans, without your permission, to show it in the corner and so leave a place for a door between those two rooms which seems to me a necessity, unless the north-west room is to be used as a bedroom. If you wanted to make one chimney do, you could put that fire place in the north-east corner instead of in the middle of the outside wall. Let me congratulate you upon your plan as a whole and particularly upon the porch and fire place. In the country a woman's home is her life and upon it depends a great deal of her happiness or unhappiness. You have planned comfort and pleasure with your work for all the year round by providing those two features. Would a window in the south end of the pantry be a good idea? You would have your meals on the porch in summer and pass dishes and food through the window instead of walking across the kitchen every time.—D.D.)

A MESSAGE FROM OLD ENGLAND.

Dear Dame Durden:—I have often thought I should like to be one of the chatterers, but didn't think I could be

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FELT SHOES

Felt Slippers for Men, Women and Children--the handsomest, easiest, and warmest slippers you ever

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Elmira Felt Slippers and Shoes are made in all sizes for men, women and children—in a number of serviceable, attractive styles. Look for the trade mark—shown above — which is stamped on the sole of every genuine pair.

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37

of any use to anyone, so stayed away though I have had many useful hints from the Ingle Nook. So, now, having started, I am here to help a "Bachelor" mend his crockery. Take the broken cup or plate or whatever it is, and tie firmly together with string, then put it into cold milk enough to cover it up (skim milk will do) and boil it for half an hour. After it has boiled long enough let the milk get quite cold

before taking the string off. This is a very simple way, and if done properly the broken piece will be as good as new.

Grannie's letter made more than one heart ache; perhaps because it brought back some of our own lives to us in the Old Country.

I am enclosing a recipe for lemon sponge which is very good and hope it will be of use to somebody.

OLD ENGLAND.

FARMER'S ADVOCATE FASHIONS.

N.B.—Order by number and send 10 cents for each pattern to "Fashion Department, Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg, Man."



6909—Ladies' Waist, 6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust.
6910—Ladies' 7-gored, tuck-pleated skirt, 7 sizes, 20 to 32 inches waist measure.



6953—Ladies' Dressing Sack, 3 sizes, small medium and large.



6974—Ladies corset cover, especially suited to slight figures; 3 sizes, 32, 36 and 38 inches bust.



4204—Girls' Dress, 8 sizes, 5 to 12 years.

SELECTED RECIPES.

Christmas Cake.—Take five pounds of flour, mix with it a dessert spoonful of salt, rub in three-quarters of a pound of butter and one pound of lard. Put in an ounce and a half of German yeast, or half a pint of good brewer's yeast and knead as for common bread. If there is any difficulty about the yeast, baking powder may be used, allowing a heaping teaspoonful of ordinary baking powder for every pound of material. If yeast is used let the dough rise before adding the other ingredients. Mix in three pounds of currants and one pound and a half of moist sugar, a whole nutmeg, a quarter of a pound of candied lemon peel, finely minced, a tablespoonful of brandy and four eggs well beaten. Butter the tins and line them with buttered paper. Bake in a moderate oven. Time to bake about two hours. (Sent by "Evening Dewdrop".)

Norfolk Dumplings.—To every cup of flour used add one heaped up teaspoonful of baking powder and a little salt. Mix stiff with a little milk or water and make into dumplings the size of a small cup. Put into boiling water and boil gently from fifteen to twenty minutes. Eat with syrup, butter or gravy. (Sent by "Saucy Sweet".)

Banana Pie.—Line a deep plate with rich pie crust; bake a delicate brown.

Fining.—Take a scant cup of sugar and cream it into a teaspoon of unmelted butter; beat in the yolks of two eggs and two tablespoons flour, add a cup of boiling water and cool until thick. After this cream is cool, slice into the cool crust a layer of bananas, alternating with a layer of cream; there should be two layers of each; beat the whites of the two eggs with two teaspoonfuls of sugar and spread on top; brown slightly and serve cold.

Sour Cream Ginger Bread.—Two eggs; $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar; $\frac{1}{2}$ cup syrup; $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sour cream; $\frac{1}{2}$ cup flour; two level teaspoons baking soda; one tablespoon ginger; $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoonfuls cinnamon; $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoonful cloves. Process.—Beat the eggs very light, add sugar and syrup and beat well again; then add half of cream, mix the soda in the remainder and add it. Mix spices with flour and sift together and add to the mixture. Line a baking pan with buttered paper and bake a half hour in a moderate oven.

Escalloped Potatoes.—Take a pudding dish, cover the bottom with a thick layer of raw potatoes sliced very thin, then a layer of onions also sliced very thin. Season each layer with salt and pepper, then over the onions place three or four slices of thinly sliced salt fat pork. Proceed in this order until the dish is full, having the top layer potatoes. Salt and pepper and dot over with bits of butter, then fill the dish with milk and bake. With a good hot fire this will bake in about an hour. (Sent by "COLUMBIA".)

Alberta Pumpkin Pie.—2 cups mashed Golden Ball turnip; (carrots, ruta bagas or swedes may be used but are not quite so good) $\frac{3}{4}$ cup brown sugar; 3 well-beaten eggs; 2 tablespoons molasses; one tablespoon melted butter; 1 tablespoon of ginger; 1 teaspoon cinnamon; pinch of salt; 2 cups milk. Bake in one crust. This makes two pies.

Carrot Marmalade.—Wash and boil until tender 4 lbs. carrots; drain and peel, then press them through a colander, put them into a granite kettle with 2 lbs. sugar, 1 pt. water, a few pieces of chipped lemon peel, the grated rind of 2 oranges, a small piece of ginger root cut into pieces, and 2 bay leaves. Simmer gently until the proper consistency and put away in tumblers.

Cream Chocolate Pie.—Take of Baker's chocolate grated; 1 cup boiling water; 6 eggs; 1 quart milk; $\frac{3}{4}$ cup sugar; 2 teaspoons vanilla. Dissolve the chocolate in a little milk, stir into the boiling water and boil three minutes. When nearly cold beat up with this the yolks of all the eggs, and the whites of three. Stir this mixture into the milk, season and pour into shells of good paste. When the custard is "set"—but not more than half done—spread over it the whites whipped to a froth, with 2 tablespoons of sugar. This makes two large pies. This may be baked without paste, in a pudding dish or cups set in boiling water.

("SPRING BROOK" sent the above recipes)

UPSPRINGING OF FRUITVALE

NELSON, B. C.

"What," asked Prof. Lake, when queried by one of a Nelson audience as to the value of an acre of Hood River, Ore., land, "would you take for it if it brought you an income in fruit of over \$1000 a year?" And yet that same eminent authority declares that Kootenay can grow fruit which even the famous Hood River region cannot touch. But it must be the right land.

Hence there has been much mischievous speculation. Barren mountain tops or rock clothed mountain slope has been passed off upon a too easily beguiled public. But when there are good fruit lands, and the extent of those fruit lands is greater than is commonly supposed, yet often at present inaccessible, immigration has been slowly pouring in. This is the case immediately around Nelson, on Kootenay, on Slocan and on Arrow lakes, along the Columbia, the Pend' Oreille and upon the Beaver. How great has been the influx is noticeable to any who pass through the Kootenays at tolerably long intervals.

In few places, however, has there been a practical effort to accommodate the settler. The parcels of land have been left to a large extent unsurveyed, inclusive of much barren ground, destitute of any accommodation in the way of roads, laid out in formal squares or oblongs utterly disregardful of the lie of the country. Hence where these conditions of successful settlement have been observed, the taking up of the land has not been haphazard, each settler entirely dependent upon his own exertions, without that help derived from the mere presence of neighbors. Under such conditions schools, churches, railway facilities are almost impossible of attainment and there are consequently great drawbacks presenting themselves, even to the optimistic mind of a would be settler.

One of these places is situated upon the Beaver river, 50 miles south of Nelson. Here is a valley, in one spot, old Beaver, four miles long and from one to five miles broad, valley bottom and low bench. On July 4th last the first settler came in. To-day there are on the ground, quite apart from the surveyors, miners and railway men, from 40 to 50 men, 20 women and 17 children. On Sunday evening last a song service in a substantially built log house was attended by 34 people. On Saturday last Arthur Mears of Arcola, opened a hardware store. Yesterday was being finished a boarding house, hotel and store by J. N. Hammond, the unfinished building crowded on Saturday night so that several were turned away. This week will see the advent of a drug store, next, the arrival of a small saw-

mill; this month will be the last without a postoffice, possibly the last without school or church. Over 2000 acres of land have been sold to 200 different families of veritable settlers, not speculators, and within a few weeks the remaining 100 or so parcels of land left un-fold will have passed into the hands of the settler. To-day there are close on 100 people present. Some have brought their wives and children, others are postponing actual settling till the winter is over. But in six months or a year's time the old spot named Beaver now renamed Fruitvale, will number a population well over 1000.

Why?

Well, it might be said that the soil is good or that there exists in Fruitvale a considerable parcel of land lying compactly, or that the elevation is not



too high, or that the climate is as mild as Nelson. All of these things would be true, but they would also be more or less true of other places. The reason is simple enough. The land was purchased first, something like 20,000 acres. It was then carefully looked over. All the mountain side, after being surveyed, was eliminated from the subdivisions. The ground was then parceled out in tracts varying from five to twenty acres, mostly, however, around ten acres in extent. These tracts are of a certain irregularity in shape. They conform to the lie of the land but do not conform to the supposed virtues of a rectangle.

They lie in tiers fronting towards the stream in the middle of the valley. Each tier is separated by a road of 30 feet wide running along the valley and each connects with a middle road driven athwart the valley. Eight miles of the roads have been brushed out, eight miles are still to build. Grading has to be done in various places and some bridges are to be put in but every surveyed tract is accessible. The land company, which is the Kootenay Orchard Association, has and is doing this at its own costs. A log house was built for the temporary accommodation of settlers but is now superseded by the

Fruitvale hotel. A small townsite, containing about 150 lots, 40x100 feet, on either side of the railway track is set aside for the future town.

All this was done before an acre of land was put on the market, although a very few purchased before that actual placing, which was not done until the end of July. In the few months that have elapsed since that date everyone but three of the original 210 tracts surveyed and lined have been sold, the agents on the ground declaring that none who came to see went away without buying, and the surveyors are busy in getting ready with the next batch of 100 or so.

Everywhere is heard the ring of the axe, is seen the glint of canvas and the grey white of the new shacks and more substantial houses rapidly rising.

Here is a town that is already holding out its hands and asking for a school, a church, an hotel—all the accessories of civilization—and it is not of the mushroom growth too often attendant upon the railway and lumber or the mining camp, although rivalling them in the rapidity of its upspringing.

The valley faces the southwest and is distant about four miles from the Columbia river, perhaps six in an air line to Trail. Its height is about that of Nelson and its climate closely resembles that of the Kootenay metropolis. The soil is chiefly a light loam with a clay subsoil and apparently with underlying gravel of the kind typical of the shores of Kootenay lake. The sidehills are comparatively low throwing open the valley to the full rays of the sun. There is plenty of water everywhere although irrigation is no more likely to be wanted at Fruitvale than it is on the Arm. Possibly 15 or more years ago a fire swept over the valley and that region is now covered with a small growth of timber, though in places where the forest escaped the fire timber is somewhat heavy, and in one patch of cedar bottom, valuable as timber, the growth is thick. A contract has just been let for clearing, stumping, plowing and replotting several acres of typical land at \$65 per acre. This has been taken by the Davis Bros., the first blacksmiths of Fruitvale.

With a climate which incomers from the old country declare resembles that of Great Britain and a soil capable of producing fruit unsurpassable in any part of the world, the settler on the Beaver has certainly his lines cast in pleasant places. He will certainly have several years hard work till the whole of the valley has been placed under cultivation, but when that is done he will have secured more than a good living for the rest of his life.

The above is an Extract from an Article Published in the "Nelson Daily News," Tuesday, October 29th, 1907.

**If you want Fruit Land
That has soil—not sand or
rock,
That is directly on existing
lines of transportation,
That lies level—not mountain
side or cliff
See us.**

Let us send you maps and all information how you can

SECURE A SELF-SUPPORTING HOME

where you can enjoy life in a mild climate.

**Kootenay Orchard Association
NELSON, B. C.**

**We can give it to you
We have ten-acre blocks
which the intending settler
can pay for at the rate
of \$10 per month.
We have large blocks suitable
for colonization.
And our land has quality.**

New Westminster District on Fraser River

A magnificent Estate of 311 acres situated at Langley, B.C., with steamboat landing, telephone, post office, telegraph, schools and churches within 10 minutes walk. Daily service via C. P. R. and Fraser River. About 225 acres under cultivation and in pasture, capable of being made the finest dairy farm in the Fraser River. Fruit orchard of 500 apple trees 9 years old, just at the profitable bearing age and will average 5 to 10 boxes a tree. Fruit and vegetables off this farm exhibited at the Fall Fairs swept the prize board. New frame barns, stalls, 25 cattle-stables with 2 loose boxes for horses, hen houses with wire runs, sheep shed, cart and wood sheds, work shop, smoke house, pig pens, etc., all new and modern. Bungalow Residence—6 rooms, hot and cold water, bathroom, W. C., etc., every city convenience. Excellent fishing and shooting, magnificent view; unlimited market for everything that can be produced right at your door. Electric Train line building into Vancouver will pass by the property and will be within an hour's run of that city.

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Tickets on sale Dec. 1 to Dec. 31, inclusive, good to return within three months.

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Finest Equipment. Standard First-class Sleeping and Tourist Cars on all Through Trains.

Two Through Express Trains Daily

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Send for a FREE Sample
of ORANGE LILY

If you suffer from any disease of the organs that make of you a woman, write me at once for ten days treatment of ORANGE LILY, which I will send to every lady enclosing 3 cent stamps. This wonderful Applied remedy cures tumors, leucorrhoea, lacerations, painful periods, pains in the back, sides and abdomen, falling, irregularities, etc. like magic.

You can use it and cure yourself in the privacy of your own home for a trifle, no physician being necessary. Don't fail to write to-day for the FREE TRIAL TREATMENT. This will convince you that you will get well if you continue the treatment a reasonable time. Address

MRS. F. V. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.

British Columbia The Land of Summer

We have 160 acres of choice Fruit Land on Arrow Lake; one mile of water front. Adjoining ranch can not be bought for \$18,000. Five miles from Nakusp; two boats land on this property every day. This land will double in value in three years.

Write for particulars to

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450 Hastings St., VANCOUVER, B.C.

Don't Forget that you can get your own subscription to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE FREE for one year by securing two new subscribers at \$1.50 each.



CHILDREN'S CORNER



WHO OWNS THE FARM.

We bought the house and the apple trees,
And the spring where the cresses grew,
The old stone wall and the slope of grass
All studded with violets blue.

We bought and paid for them honestly,
In the usual business way:
'Twas settled we thought, yet there are some
Who dispute our title each day.

A phoebe came to the eastern porch,
Where I loitered one sunny day,
And told me that porch was hers, not mine,
Just as plainly as bird could say.

That she didn't want me prying there
Into all her family affairs,
And asked me by pert little gestures,
If I had no family cares.

The vireo perched high above me,
In the great branching apple tree,
And said, "I am here, I'm here, I'm here,"
As though 'twere important to me.

And then he most saucily asked me,
"Who are you?" in such an odd way
That I felt quite like an intruder,
And I hadn't a word to say.

A pair of robins have made their home
In that very same apple tree,
And they plainly tell me every day
That they don't care a straw for me.

And a pair of chippies think the limbs
Are exactly the proper height;
They've been looking round some time
I know,
For a suitable building site.

What right have we in this place, think you,
When the crows make free with our corn,
And the brown thrush says, "good-bye"
each night,
And the blue jay calls us at morn?

The chimneys belong to the swallows,
The piazza's owned by the wren.
We'll take care to see our title's clear,
When we purchase a farm again.

KATE M. POST.

A NEW HOUSE ON THE HOMESTEAD.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—As I have been reading the letters in the Children's Corner and thinking them very interesting, I decided to write to you.

My father has a homestead near the Saskatchewan River in Alberta. He is building a frame house on the farm and I expect to move down to our new home on the homestead, about a month from now. I have a cow, a pup and a canary of my own which I like very much.

Hoping to see my letter in print I will close with a riddle:

What time of day was Adam born.

Ans. A little before Eve.

Alta. (a) NINA McNEE.

A PONY 24 YEARS OLD.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—As I saw my last letters in print I thought I would write again. The girl I was writing to stopped writing to me. This is Edith Dunsmore. She was sick when I wrote to her. I thought she may have died or else changed her postoffice. My pony died when he was 24 years old. My teacher's name is Mr. L.—. He is very kind. I study at school history, grammar, arithmetic, geography, physiology. Will you tell me the right address of Edith Dunsmore? I think she was the girl I wrote to before. If it is not she it is Edna.

Sask. (b) WINNIFRED MANN (10)

(You have Edith's address correct as far as I know. She will perhaps write to you again after reading your letter. C. D.)

THE SCHOOL FLAG.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is the first letter I have written to the Children's Corner and I would like to see it in print. There is a school a mile and a half away from us. I am in the second grade and I like to go to school very much. There is a flag at the school and there are eleven pupils.

Man. (b) WILLIE RIED. (8)

TELL US MORE ABOUT THIS TRIP.

Dear Editor:—I am a little girl ten years old and I have two brothers and no sisters. My brothers' names are Thomas and Elymer. We go to school every day and drive a pony called Nell in a cart.

I have an aunt that has just got married on the 11th of Sept. She got one present of a thousand dollars and lots more beautiful ones. She is going all through Europe on her wedding trip. She sailed on the Hamburg-America line on the boat called America. We had a letter from her when she was on the ocean and she was enjoying her trip so well. They were to land at Hamburg, then they were going to Vienna. I wish I were with her. They intend staying away a year.

Sask. (a) E. A. INGLIS. (10)

KATY, THE KITTEN.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Children's Corner. I like to read the letters very much. I am twelve years old and go to school. I am in the fourth class. We have a farm about thirty-five miles from Fort Saskatchewan. Papa is just doing the improvements on it now. We have a cow, a dog, a few hens, a calf and a team of working horses. I have a little kitten whose name is Katy. I will close with a riddle. Why is an adjective like a drunken man? Ans.—Because it can't stand alone.

M. ARMSTRONG.

NEARLY 600 ACRES.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the corner which I enjoy reading very much. My father has taken the paper for a number of years. I live on a farm ten miles from Portage la Prairie. My father and brothers own 590 acres of land. We have seventeen horses and one colt, fifty-five pigs and thirty head of cattle. I go to school nearly every day and am in the third book. My studies are reading, spelling, geography, arithmetic and writing. My teacher's name is Miss C. I have two sisters whose names are Edna and Ruby, and two brothers.

MARGRET CRAMPTON.

HEAPS OF BERRIES.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I am going to write a little letter and tell about the berries. There are all kinds of wild berries here, blueberries, strawberries, currants, gooseberries, saskatoons, cranberries, raspberries, and dewberries. This summer we picked two hundred and forty quarts of berries. There were lots of all kinds of berries around here but the blueberries were so thick that lots of them were frozen, and after it snowed once there were still berries, and there are yet. We got over one hundred quarts of blueberries.

ESTHER GARRETT.

A GOOD HOUSEHOLD RECIPE.

The following has been found a most effective cure for all coughs, colds, bronchitis, or any affections of the throat and lungs, and gives great relief to the consumptive:

Take Syrup of Tolu 2 oz.

Extract Five Balsams . . . 2 oz.

Syrup Wild Cherry Bark . . 4 oz.

Dose: A dessertspoonful every three or four hours. Children in proportion.

Victoria, B.C.

Homes, Farms and Orchards

142 acres, 11 miles out, 110 acres cleared and cultivated, beautiful house, good 5-acre orchard and barns \$35,000

5 acres, 8 miles out, all cleared, 3-roomed house and stable . . . \$1,100

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4 acres close to town, 6-roomed cottage, stable and barn, 40 bearing fruit trees \$3,650

Nice Homes in Victoria

from \$2,000 to \$30,000.

A. W. MORE

(nearly 20 years financial business in Victoria)

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VICTORIA, B. C.

Victoria Real Estate

offers exceptional advantages to the outside investor for making money. Prices are very reasonable notwithstanding the fact that values have doubled in one year. Houses are springing up all over the city, and rents are advancing every month. We were born in Victoria, have studied values and location of properties for the past 20 years, and can advise investors where to invest their money to make a profit, as probably no other man in the city. If you have a few dollars to invest, write us for particulars of good investments and we will advise you.

We recommend the following

24 lots adjoining Oak Bay Avenue and car line, in the choicest residential section of Victoria, graded streets and all improvements laid; lots 55 ft. x 132 ft. each. These are money makers at \$500 each. Terms \$80 cash, balance \$20 per month, interest 6%.

Pretty Cottage of 4 rooms, sewer and electric light, in principal residential part of city, 10 minutes walk from C.P.R. Depot; lot 30 ft. x 135 ft., rented for \$13 per month. Price \$1350. Terms \$650 cash, balance 1 & 2 years at 6%.

McConnell & Taylor

Victoria, B.C.

CONSTIPATION.

Although generally described as a disease, can never exist unless some of the organs are deranged, which is generally found to be the liver. It consists of an inability to regularly evacuate the bowels, and as a regular action of the bowels is absolutely essential to general health, the least irregularity should never be neglected.

MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

have no equal for relieving and curing Constipation, Biliousness, Water Brash, Heartburn, and all Liver Troubles.

Mr. A. B. Bettes, Vancouver, B.C., writes:—For some years past I was troubled with chronic constipation and bilious headaches. I tried nearly everything, but only got temporary relief. A friend induced me to try Laxa-Liver Pills, and they cured me completely.

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A FINE CROP REPORT.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—As I saw my last letter in print I thought I would write again.

We just got done stacking. We have not threshed yet. We are digging potatoes to-day. We have got our beets, carrots and onions dug.

There has been quite a few prairie fires around here, and the other night we had to back fire because there was a big fire coming right down to our flax. We have not got all our flax cut yet.

I like to read books, I get one pretty nearly every Christmas. I have read Longfellow's poems, "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," "Jack the Giant Killer," and "Mother Goose Nursery Rhymes." They were all nice books. I started to read Evangeline and think it is nice.

I had a nice flower garden this year. I had four o'clocks, California poppies, Indian beans, strawflowers and candy-tuft, but Jack Frost nipped them before they went to seed, so I did not get any seed from them.

There was a hail storm here this summer; we thought we were going to get hailed out, but it did not hurt the grain at all. We built a new granary this summer. My sister and I had a vegetable garden this year. It consisted of corn, beans, carrots, radishes, lettuce, cabbage, turnips, peas, beets, and onions. I like the stories in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and the Ingle Nook Chats. Well, as my letter is getting long I will close, wishing the FARMER'S

CHICKENS DYING OFF.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—Since I have never written to the Corner I thought I would write to have my letter accepted. We have just finished threshing, except our flax and oats. Our wheat turned out well and we got a good price for it. I go to school nearly every day and am in the junior third class. We have about four hundred chickens, but for the last three days they have been dying off for some undiscovered reason. We have three incubators.

Since I have not much more to write about I think I will close for this time. Wishing you all good success, I remain, your friend,

Sask. (b). LAURIE H. CAMERON (10).

MORE GRAIN THAN STOCK.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Our teacher is going to leave on the seventeenth of October but we are getting another teacher. The farmers are very busy threshing now. We are going to thresh to-morrow. We have some cattle and seventeen head of horses but we raise more grain than stock.

We live thirteen miles from town. My birthday is on the tenth of March and I will be ten years old.

WILLIE JOSEPH COFFEY (10).
Sask. (b).



AT THE END OF THE DAY'S PLEASURES.

ADVOCATE every success. I remain,
Sask. (a). RUTH FOSTER (11).
P.S.—The last time I wrote I was ten years old, but my birthday was on the 18th of May, and now I am eleven.

EIGHT HORSES.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father takes the ADVOCATE and I like to read it. I live on a farm a mile and a half from the village of Methven. There is a school there and I go to it. I am in the fifth grade. I study arithmetic, reading, spelling, geography, physiology, drawing and writing.

My father has eight working horses, two colts and four cows.

Man. (b). SAM REID (11).

NEAR THE RIVER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We take the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and I like reading the letters in the Children's Corner and decided to write.

My father has a homestead in Alberta near the Saskatchewan River. We have a team of horses, a cow and a few hens. We have been out here about a year and live in the town of Fort Saskatchewan. I go to school. I am fourteen years old and am in the sixth class.

I will close hoping to see this letter in print.

Alta. (a) VERA ARMSTRONG (14).

THE RIVER.

Why hurry, little river,
Why hurry to the sea?

There is nothing there to do
But to sink into the blue
And all forgotten be.

There is nothing on that shore
But the tides forever more.
And the faint and far-off line
Where the winds across the brine
Forever, ever roam
And never find a home.

Why hurry, little river,

From the mountains and the mead,
Where the graceful elms are sleeping
And the quiet cattle feed?

The loving shadows cool,
The deep and restful pool,
And every tribute stream
Brings its own sweet woodland dream
Of the mighty woods that sleep
Where the sighs of earth are deep,
And the silent skies look down
On the savage mountains' frown.

Oh, linger, little river,

Your bays are all so fair,
Each morning is a hymn of praise,
Each evening is a prayer.

All day the sunbeams glitter
On your shallows and your bars,
And at night the dear God stills you.

—FREDRICK GEORGE SCOTT.

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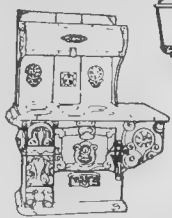
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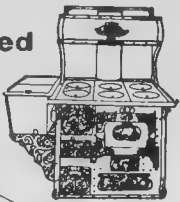
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Slowly, imperceptibly, almost sneakily, as the lights were turned down and the play began, he slid his hand along the back of the seat in which she sat.

Then he leaned towards her and whispered:

"Laura," he said, between his set teeth, "I'll button up that gap in the

back of your waist this time, but when you want anything of this kind done again you'll ask me to do it before we leave the house, or, by ginger, you'll reach around and button it yourself."

Whereat Mrs. Ferguson merely glared at her husband and said nothing.—*Chicago Tribune.*

CARMICHAEL

(Continued from page 1684).

there was a general rush, some seizing the "pike-poles" with which the first bent was to be raised, while as many as could laid hold upon the great frame work, and with some desultory "yeo-heaving," raised it into position and blocked it in place where it could be more conveniently handled.

Then, like bees, the whole force swarmed upon the pike-holes, gripping them until hands lay in long lines, knuckle to knuckle almost throughout the entire length, while faces were expectantly turned towards the edge of the bent which was to be lifted.

For a moment there was a clamour of voices amid which nothing could be distinguished, while Bill Gilliland stood frantically waving his arms and contorting his face in a hopeless endeavour to be heard.

"Shut-up, boys!" some one roared. It was Henry Carmichael. "Give Gilliland a show!"

Almost instantly there was silence, and Gilliland's countenance cleared. The next moment his voice could be heard shouting his commands in a clear, self-possessed tone.

"Now then, men, ready! Yeo-heave!" And the men began to lift, steadily without confusion, for the racing had not yet begun, and the united effort of all was being put forth to raise the huge frame work.

"Yeo-heave! Yeo-heave!" and the bent began to leave the ground, the long row of glistening pikes now appearing above the heads of the men swarmed below, and lengthening at every "heave!"

"Yeo-heave! Yeo-heave!" Steadily the bent is going up, the great timbers mounting higher and higher like a vast clumsy network against the blue sky, with men clinging like spiders, here and there, to the meshes, and men pressing closer and ever closer below, just as though a huge mass of beams and poles were not swaying and creaking above.

Eagerly I searched for my father, and at last descried him, riding calmly up on the very topmost timber of the bent.

For a moment I caught my breath in the fear that he might lose his hold, or the bent might drop. The next instant his calmness reassured me, and I felt a throb of exultation. This feat of riding up there, so quietly, so recklessly, surely put my father on a level with huge and strong men, like that mighty man of the woods, Henry Carmichael, whom I could see straining with shoulders bent like a great buffalo in the very thick of the "pike-pole" men. And was it not much more creditable to be up there riding into the sky than in safer places such as out there at the very end of the corner pike-pole, where fat old Yorkie Dodd with his big stomach, and lean Jim Jamieson were puttering away without seeming to be of much use to anyone at all. Mr. Jamieson, I thought, looked somewhat frightened, and I wondered what there could be to be afraid of in that spot.

"Why doesn't your father go in a hard place up on top, or far in among the rest?" I said, rather brutally, to Hud Jamieson, who, with Gay Torrance, had clambered up on the lumber-pile beside me.

"Huh!" he retorted, "Everybody can't go in far, silly!"

"It's his barn," I maintained, "n' he ought to go in the dangerous places."

But I did not catch Hud's reply, for the bent had at last shot into place perpendicularly, and a general clamour of voices, hammering of mallets, and rushing about, was preceding the pushing up of the second bent.

"Which side's ahead?" I asked, somewhat puzzled to know just how things were progressing, but Hud looked at me with unmixed contempt.

"Why no side's ahead yet, silly! That's just like girls! The racing doesn't begin until the purline plates go up!"

"Oh!" I said, quite apologetically, then settled myself back against Miss Tring to wait for the beginning of the race.

Very interesting, I thought it was, to watch bent after bent go slowly up, then settle into place with a sort of dull shock, and very beautiful, for, as the raising went on, the sun was sinking

lower and lower, and the red light from it, spreading over fields, and hills, and forest, was striking the new white timbers into streaks and bars of gold, upon which the men hung in spots and clusters of russet, and gray, and ebon black.

With the raising of the last bent, in order to see more distinctly, we left our place on the lumber-pile, and moved nearer to the barn.

"Now the fun's going to begin! Whoop!" shouted Dick, coming up to us for the first time.

But I, at least, was hardly prepared for the pandemonium which succeeded. Scarcely had the bent reached its position and the girls been put in, when the word was sounded, "Now boys, fer yer plates!" and there was a general race from all directions towards the huge purline plates which lay in two shiring streaks on the ground. Everyone seemed to be shouting at once, and in the general confusion Bill Gilliland seemed to be of no more account than the lark in the meadow.

I watched my father who was high up hammering away with a mallet, and heard someone shout to him to "Let down that chain!"

Instantly he threw the mallet from him. It cut the air with a curve like a meteor, and as it neared the ground big Henry Carmichael stepped out from beneath a leaning timber, not far from me and directly in the way of the mallet.

"Look out! Look out!" shouted half a dozen voices, but almost too late. At the same instant Carmichael put his hand to his forehead and half staggered. Two or three men ran forward, while my father stood, seemingly paralysed, at the top of the bent, notwithstanding a score of voices which kept shouting to him to let down the chain.

When Carmichael took his hand away a thin stream of blood could be seen oozing its way down his face.

"It's only a scratch," he said, waving the men who had run up to him away.

"Only a scratch," repeated one. "But holy Moses, if it had struck an inch further back you were done for, Carmichael!"

"Who threw it?"

"Mallory."

With that the man ran off, but Carmichael looked slowly up to my father who, all dazed it seemed, had not yet moved.

For an instant the two looked steadily into each other's faces, and there was in Carmichael's a look, more bitter by a hundredfold than had been upon it in the quarrel by the elderberry bushes.

Breathlessly I watched him, my ears strained to hear, and when he raised his great fist and shook it at my father not a word missed me.

"You meant that, Mallory, and, by Heaven, I'll get even with you!"

With that he walked off, and my father, the spell broken, in answer to the voices which were threatening to throw him down if he didn't wake up, let down a huge chain which was instantly drawn about the end of the purline plate.

Upon the other side, for the whole occurrence had but taken a few moments—far less time than I have taken to tell it—the yeo-heaving was just beginning. But just now I had little interest in the race. Tremulously I looked at Dick who was standing beside me.

"Don't be scared," he said, "father's bark is worse than his bite."

And then he did a rather strange thing for a lad of his years. With a smile he held out his hand to me, and quite solemnly I laid mine in it. He grasped it for a second firmly, and in some sort of way I felt that the grasp was the seal to a compact that, come what might, Dick would still be my friend. An instant later he was off, and presently I saw him running about among the timbers of the barn and clambering up posts and along beams as this one or that beckoned him to bring something. As for Hud, he was bravely explaining the ins and outs of the race, which was now in full swing, to Gay Torrance.

Of the details of the race, in such an uproar I could distinguish but little, but by the time the plates were up and the rafters had been run into place I had

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CARMICHAEL

(Continued).

recovered my good spirits enough to be able to jump and clap my hands when it appeared that, after all, the side upon which my father had been chosen had won.

And now the men, with old Yorkie Dodd toddling on far in the lead, were settin' out on a run for the house, where the tables were set in long array out of doors, and the girls and women were bustlin' about with pitchers of hot tea.

But I turned to look once more at the great skeleton of the barn. The lower part of it was now quite in shape and the timbers, bereft of their recent gold, looked pallid enough. But upon the rafters above, the beams of the sun still lingered and each shone blood-red like a streak of fire. Beyond them the sky was fast softening into twilight, and upon it sailed one fleecy coral cloud. From the copse beyond the meadow a whip-poor-will was already trilling its weird, wild song.

"It's a blessin' it went up so well," said someone near me, "never a hitch, nor a man hurt only that bit of a scrape Carmichael got. Who threw the maul? Mallory, did ye say?"

"Yes, Mallory. Carmichael said he meant to do it, but Lord save us! Mallory 'ud never do a trick like that!" "Oh, no. All the same, if Carmichael was a size or two smaller than two 'ud come to blows yet."

So saying the men passed on to the house, and I followed, thinking what a grand story about everything I should have to tell Chris when we went home.

* * * * * Under the full moon that night, Yorkie Dodd, sitting by Chris on his bench, recounted in his halting drawl the story of the raising, dwelling with much fervour on the excellence of the "blow out" (feast) with which it had closed.

"Oh, aye," he concluded, "that's where ye miss the wimmen—in the cookin'. My wife's gone now three years Easter. She was powerful handy about the house, my missis was. Aye, that's where ye miss the wimmen, in the cookin' and bakin'."

"But dash it, man, ye don't surely value a woman just for the cookin' she does!" exclaimed Chris.

Yorkie shook his head slowly and sadly.

"There's other things, sure, but wimmen's powerful handy for the cookin' 'n' bakin'!"

"But there's yer boy, now," said Chris, encouragingly. "Sure, I hear great news of him, how he cooks yer meals, 'n' works like any man outside, as well."

Yorkie brightened visibly.

"Oh, aye," he said, "Sandy's a good lad as ever was, 'n' his mother over again, but," ruefully again, "he's not up to her wi' the cookin'."

"Why don't ye hunt up another woman?" asked Chris. But Yorkie evidently did not detect the chaffing.

"Wha-t?" he exclaimed, perplexed. "Why don't ye hunt up a woman to cook fer ye?"

Yorkie hitched with becoming modesty.

"Well, now," he drawled, "it's queer I never thought o' that. Mebbe a wumman isn't so easy to find, but I'll think on't, Christopher—I'll think on't." And with that he got up and shuffled off toward home as though he had been called upon to face a matter which required immediate decision.

"Dash it! What hev' I done now!" exclaimed Chris, looking after him as he disappeared in the moonlight. "If I've set him on to some poor 'wumman'! But dash it, sure it'll be her own fault if she takes him!" and with that he dismissed the subject, as though satisfied to be rid of the responsibility.

I slid on to the bench beside him, saying nothing, for I saw that he was about to speak again. Presently he began in that low, easy way in which he often talked when I was near, partly, no doubt to me, but a great deal more to himself.

Before he got through I knew that he was dwelling on the incidents of the raising as told by Yorkie, and more especially on that in which my father had thrown down the mallet.

"Folks is queer," he said, "'n' different. Now there's them that's like an

iron rod—that's yer father—straight up 'n' down, 'n' no shilly-shallying about them, ner mouldin' to other people's notions, 'n' 's long as they're set in the right all's well 'n' good. A good kind of people, lass, and one that the world hes often much need of. 'N' then there's them that's like a great river—that's Henry Carmichael—now runnin' calm 'n' smooth like atween the meadows, 'n' now thunderin' 'n' blusterin' over the rocks in a waterfall, 'n' Heaven help them that gets mixed up in it—but then afore ye know it, wimplin' again into a quiet-like pool, wi' the ferns noddin', 'n' the birds singin'. A good kind o' folks too, lassie, if ye've a mind to look past the cataracts that comes jist here 'n' there."

He sat still a moment, looking out into the moonlight, while I sat wondering when Henry Carmichael could possibly be like a "wimplin' pool." Then, in a tone of disgust he added,

"'N' there's them that's iist—pigs!" (To be continued).

PUT UP OR SHUT UP.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Having read the letter in a recent issue on the temperance question from Mr. C. F. Czerwinski, I take this opportunity of offering a word on that bit of advice so often given to temperance agitators, "Put up or shut up," which means that temperance people who oppose the license system should either be quiet or else provide temperance hotels.

Now, Mr. Editor, I am a temperance man. I neither touch, taste, nor handle. I go to the hotels when I have business there, and I stay away when I have no business. I go there sometimes, buy a meal, pay for it and then go about my business. This is no doubt what the majority of your readers do. It is a business transaction. But the author of "Put up or shut up" asks me to support the Government in giving Mr. Landlord a license, a special privilege, a monopoly of the liquor business in his town or district. I simply won't do it. Not that I am so down on whisky, but that I hate monopoly and special privilege worse than I hate whisky. Why should I ask or uphold the Government in giving him a privilege that I do not or would not ask for my own brother? With me it is not a temperance question. It is an economic question. We have enough specially privileged institutions already without adding to the number. Years ago, when Canada was young, people made their own whisky as they made most everything else. Then, whisky was good and harmless. Everybody kept it on hand. The minister was treated to a glass when he came to call on us. It was a very innocent thing. Then, lo and behold, the Government gives certain persons the license, the sovereign power to monopolise the whole business from the making of it to the retailing of it. It is thus made a curiosity, hedged with restrictions—all to fool the people and build up a money power. And this money power seeks to control our legislatures, our governments, our judges, etc., etc. But without the license this money power would not be built up. Give everybody leave to deal in it as in tea or sugar, and then drunkenness will soon be a thing of the past.

It is absurd to say that hotels won't pay without a license. They pay in the States and the taxes are as low as here and the accommodations are just as good. I have travelled in the States, stopped at many an hotel, and they are far ahead of many of the licensed hotels in Manitoba. That excuse for a license is a pure fake and farce.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, the farmers are the hope of the world. They are God's chosen people, if ever He had a chosen people. They are the most industrious and most honest of all classes. If our Governments are to become what they ought to be, then our farmers must make them so. And just now, the subject of monopolies, special privileges, charters, licenses, etc., are being carefully considered. Farmers have none of those things, but it is those things that are hurting farmers. And, in that light, the light of a problem in economics, our farmers should consider the license system, not that we hate the bar-room much, but that we hate monopoly more.

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FARM FOR SALE—All of 16-19-24, north half of 9-19-24; all fenced, 300 acres broken, good house, stables and granary. Good well and creek on the place. Terms easy. For particulars apply to A. Cumming, Rosburn P.O., Man. 20-11

FARM HELP—Englishman wishes engagement as farm help in Manitoba. Twenty-four years of age, seven months' experience, handy horse-man. Apply, stating wage, etc., Box W, FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Winnipeg.

FRUIT RANCH, Vernon, B. C., for Sale. 10 acres \$2,000 half cash. Part planted young trees, green-house, barn and shack. Owner obliged to leave. Apply, Albert Munckton, Vernon, B. C. 27-11

FOR SALE—Pure white Pomeranians, dogs \$20, females \$10. Mrs. Jas. Pogue, Dog Pound P.O., Alberta. 20-11

SALESMEN wishing to earn three to five dollars per day, write for terms immediately. First National Nurseries, Rochester, N.Y. 20-11

FOR SALE—320 acres Okanagan Fruit Land, cheap, owner unable to attend to it. Particulars, &c., apply—Owner, 522 Powell St., Room 4, Vancouver, B.C. 13-11

A HUNDRED Firemen and Brakemen wanted on railroads in Winnipeg vicinity, to fill vacancies caused by promotions. Experience unnecessary. State age, height, weight. Firemen, \$100 monthly, become Engineers and earn \$200. Brakemen, \$75, becoming Conductors earn \$150. Name position preferred. Railway Association, Room 163—227 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Employment Headquarters for all Railroads. 4-12

VICTORIA, B. C.—A few 50 feet x 120 feet lots in beautiful situation for sale at \$300 each. Terms \$50 down and \$50 yearly at 6%. S. G. Featherston, Woodlands, Cedar Vale, near Victoria. t.f.

A REAL SNAP—160 acres of some of the best Fruit Land in B.C., will exchange part for good rental property partly improved. Investigate. Address—Owner, Malakwa, B.C. 27-11.

OKANAGAN VALLEY—For Sale 480 acres land with good orchard; 90 acres under cultivation and about 30 acres partly cleared, in whole or part; about 3½ miles south from Armstrong. Specially adapted for sub-division; excellent water right (150 inch record) piped to orchard and house; orchard, 500 trees, 250 full-bearing, remainder young, starting to bear. Ten-roomed frame house with furnace, worth \$5,000. Usual outbuildings; six horses, cow, poultry, implements, good fences, excellent timber, school 1½ miles. Price \$30,000. Terms and particulars of owner, J. HUTCHINSON, Armstrong, B. C. 13-11

GENERAL STORE in Exchange for Farm Lands An up-to-date business in an excellent wheat belt. Stock and building worth about eight thousand; turnover over twenty thousand; annual profits of five thousand. Is in an incorporated village of Sask. Only one opposition store. Would take over an improved farm with stock and implements or good raw Prairie. Failing health the only reason for selling. Send along accurate description of land with price, at once, as this is a snap which will soon be picked up. Address, GENERAL STORE SNAP, c-o FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Winnipeg. 13-11

WANTED YOUNG MEN

Brakeman, Fireman, Electric Motorman, Porters. Experience unnecessary. Name position; 100 positions open. Inter. Railway Inst., Dept S, Indianapolis.

POULTRY and EGGS

Rates—Two cents per word each insertion. Cash with order. No advertisement taken under fifty cents.

M. E. WABY, Holmfild, Man., breeder of Red-Cattle, Barred Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, and S. C. Brown Leghorns. A few more grand cockerels for sale at farmers' prices to clear before cold weather. Our Leghorns win wherever shown.

MRS. M. VIALOUX, Littlecote Poultry Yards, St. Charles, Manitoba, choice Barred Rock Pullets for sale—beauties; also a few cockerels. T.F.

50 HIGH-CLASS Cockerels, rose combs and single. Rhode Island Reds, black Minorcas and buff rocks, blue Andalusians, white Leghorns; 25 Pekin drakes, from \$1.50 up. R. P. Edwards, South Salt Springs, B. C. 20-11

For Sale LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES, six weeks old and up, Pedigrees registered; also Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerels and Mammoth Pekin Drakes. T. E. BOWMAN, High River, Alta

AT MAW'S Poultry Farm, Parkdale Post Office near Winnipeg. Acclimatized utility breeds, turkeys, geese, ducks, chickens, incubators and poultry supplies. Large catalog mailed free. 5-2

BARRED ROCKS and S. C. White Leghorns.—We have a number of cockerels, pullets and hens of both breeds to dispose of at once. The first buyers will get the pick. Don't delay. Write at once. Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man.

Breeders' Directory

Breeder's name, post-office address, class of stock kept, will be inserted under this heading at \$4.00 per line per year. Terms cash strictly in advance. No card to be less than two lines or more than three lines.

POPLAR GROVE HEREFORDS, A number of young cows, heifers, and bulls now for sale from this famous herd at low prices. J. E. Marples, Deleau, Man. Buff Orpington Eggs. T.F.

A. & J. MORRISON, Glen Ross Farm, Homewood, Man., Clydesdales and Shorthorns. 13-11

JAMES WILSON, Grand View Stock Farm, Innisfail, Alta.,—Breeder of Shorthorns. 13-6

A. J. MACKAY, Wa-Wa-Dell Farm, Macdonald, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Leicester sheep. 7-8

MERRYFIELD FARM, Fairview, Thos. Brooks, breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Box 134, Pense, Sask. 30-10

CLYDESDALES, Shorthorns and Tamworths, T. E. M. Banting & Sons, Banting P. O., Man. Phone 85, Wawanesa, Exchange.

STRONSA STOCK FARM—Well-bred and carefully selected Shorthorns and Berkshires David Allison, Roland, Man. 13-11

SHETLAND PONIES and Hereford Cattle, finest in Canada. Write or come and see them. J. E. Marples, Poplar Grove Farm, Deleau, Man. T.F.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield P. O. Ont.—Breeders of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Lincoln and Leicester sheep and Shire horses. T.F.

R. A. & J. A. WATT, Salem, Elora Station, G.T. and C. N. R.—Champion herd of Toronto and New York State Fairs, 1905, also Grand Champion females, including both Senior and Junior Honors at both fairs. Write your wants. 31-12

BROWNE BROS., Ellsboro, Assa.—Breeders of Polled Angus cattle and Berkshire swine. Stock of both for sale 13-3

BERKSHIRES—Gold Medal Herd, Neepawa, Manitoba. Address, J. A. McGill. 24-4

WOODMERE FARM—Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Yorkshires. Pigs at 8 weeks, f. c. b. Neepawa, 58 apiece. S. Benson. 24-4

GEORGE LITTLE, Neepawa, Man.—Shorthorns of best Scotch type. 24-4

CLYDESDALES—a choice collection of breeding stock always available. Jas. Burnett, Napinka, Man. 30-1

ASHCROFT, W. H. NESBITT, Roland, Man. Clyde and Hackney mares and Stallions, work horses in car-lots, Ayrshires. Our motto, Live and let Live. 6-2

D. SMITH, Gladstone, Man., Shires, Jerseys and Shorthorns, Yorkshire Hogs and Pekin Ducks.

BEN MORE reg. Jersey herd—P. W. Reid, proprietor. Enquiries solicited. Hill, P.O., Vancouver Is., B.C.

A. D. McDONALD, Sunny Side Farm, Napinka, Man. Berkshires and Yorkshires from prize winning stock; all ages; write for particulars.

Lost, Strayed or Impounded

This department is for the benefit of paid-up subscribers to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, each of whom is entitled to one free insertion of a notice not exceeding five lines. Notices exceeding five lines will be charged two cents per word for each additional word, payable in advance.

STRAYED—about Oct. 10, 1907, one Bay Clyde Mare, weight about 1,700 lbs., white face, three white feet, no brand, had halter on when last seen. Also one sorrel horse, weight about 1,000 lbs., lump on front knee, ringbone on hind foot, no brand. Reward for information that will lead to recovery of above. Address, Chas. Currie, 49-19-2-N.E., Round Hill P. O., Alta. 13-11

LOST—Blue Heifer, two-years-old, branded —FF on left ribs. \$2.00 reward. James Pogue, Dog Pound P.O., Alberta. 13-11

Trade Notes

TRAPPING FUR-BEARING ANIMALS.—At this time of the year the creeks and sloughs abound with mink, muskrat and other fur bearing animals, and the trappers and wide-awake farm lads are busy getting their traps ready for the last four or five years' mink, and in fact all kinds of fur have brought good prices and in many cases provided a good living for the trapper and pocket money for the lads.

Of course there are lots of people who are ready to buy the trappers' catch and alluring—and not always reliable—price lists are scattered over the country; but we do not hesitate to advise our readers to send their furs and hides to Berman Bros., Minneapolis. The growth of this concern is an evidence of their reliability and satisfactory service. Their advertisement is on another page.

EVERY MAN OWNING A HORSE should have one of the veterinary books given away free by the Smith's Elixir Co. It treats of all the ailments of the horse and enables one to cope with these ailments himself. Write for it to-day. It's free. Smith's Elixir Co., 66 Beverley Street, Boston, Mass.

A VOLUME THAT CONTRIBUTES to the filling of a long felt want is the "Rural School Agriculture" by Prof. Davis, now of the North Georgia Agricultural College and published by the Orange Judd Co., of New York. The object of the book is to outline practical studies for teachers in schools where agriculture is taken up and to direct the thought of those scholars who expect to spend their lives upon the farm toward the understanding of the natural processes that are going on around them. The volume is the ordinary school book size 265 pages, well illustrated and made up in beautiful coated stock. The bulk of the reading matter is made up of exercises and outlines of experiments with deductions. The price of the Rural School Agriculture is \$1.25 through this office.

OUR ADVERTISING COLUMNS this week give notice of a large sale of Double Standard Polled Herefords by Mossom Boyd Company of Bobcaygeon, Ontario, to be held at Windsor, Ontario, on November the 28th. These are pure bred Hereford cattle called Double Standard because they are up to the Standard of both Hereford and Polled Hereford Herd books, and are eligible for entry in both. The catalogue states that all are registered in the American Hereford Record and all are either already registered or eligible for entry in both the American Polled Hereford Record and in the Canadian Hereford Herd Book. The Polled Hereford is a new variety which Mossom Boyd Company have been instrumental in developing and is a sort that promises to become exceptionally popular judging by the eager demand almost regardless of price, which has been experienced by the few breeders (all with the exception of Mossom Boyd Company in the United States) who have any to sell. We believe the suggestion made in the advertisement, that those who wish to sell their Herefords readily should use a Polled bull, is probably sound advice. The polled character is dominant over the horned character and is very readily transmitted. The polled bull gets almost all his calves polled out of horned cows; and the pure polled cow when crossed with the horned bull will almost invariably bring a polled calf. Aside from the polled character the breeding of the cattle offered is so fashionable that any herd may well be strengthened in general character by purchases at this sale. Altogether it is an exceptional opportunity that breeders should not forget.

A SALE OF PURE BRED CATTLE of considerable significance was put through last week by Mr. Robert Sinton, of Regina, President of Saskatchewan Stock Breeders' Association, when he delivered over to Graham Bros., of Regina, fifty Hereford cows with calves afoot, seven young females and one bull, making in all a herd of 108 head, and the consideration realized was \$8,500.00. Messrs. Graham Bros. have a ranch in the Qu'Appelle Valley north of Regina, where they purpose breeding pure bred Herefords in place of grade cattle which have been their stock for some time. Mr. Sinton intimates that he will bring out from the old country next season a number of the best individuals he can find, together with a few Clydesdales to supplement those already on hand. The enterprise of Graham Bros. at this time in buying so large a herd of Herefords is most commendable, and we should not be surprised if it was one of those occasions where extensive buying in the duldest of times proves to be the most profitable venture.



Comfort In Working Boots

A man cannot work when his shoes pinch—when a seam rubs against his toes until it makes a corn—when a wrinkle chafes his foot constantly. With the end in view of getting away from these defects so common in many working boots we have produced the Amherst. This boot is Blucher made, of soft grain leather, on the roomy, comfortable last shown above, with even seams. Entirely made of solid leather, it guarantees durability, stability and long service—at \$3.00 a more economical working boot cannot be made. We deliver them to you prepaid for \$3.00 Send to-day.

Geo. H. Anderson & Co.,
Port Arthur, - Ontario

MARTIN-ORME PIANOS

A recognized authority, Mr. Puddicombe, director of the Ottawa Conservatory of Music, says in part:

June 30, 1905.
I was greatly surprised and delighted with the Martin-Orme Piano I played on last night. I found it to be one of the most grateful of all the upright pianos I have ever tried.

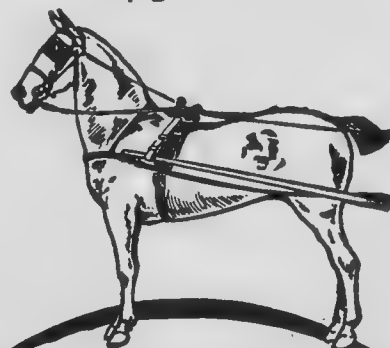
That was two years ago. Mr. Puddicombe writes now:

I have had ample opportunity of testing the Martin-Orme wearing quality in the Conservatory here, and it is perfectly satisfactory.

Write for catalogue, prices and terms of Martin-Orme Pianos to

ORME & SON, Limited
OTTAWA, ONT.

Agents:
Messrs. A. E. SOULIS & CO.,
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Accidents to your horses may happen at any moment. GET READY for emergencies. Buy a bottle of

Fellows' Leeming's Essence

For Lameness in Horses

Only 50c. a bottle—and saves dollars worth of time by curing lameness of every description. At dealers, or from

National Drug & Chemical Co., Limited,
MONTREAL

GOSSIP

SELLING STOCK BY CORRESPONDENCE.

It is safe to say that with twenty-five per cent. of the breeders who advertise, there are more sales lost and advertising advantages thrown away through the neglect of promptly answering letters of inquiry, than would pay ten times the advertising expense of a good liberal breeder's card, the year round, in a half a dozen of the leading livestock journals of the country. This lack of system in taking care of the correspondence is fatal to advertising, and it is fatal to the development and growth of any breeder's business.

The successful breeding of live stock does not necessarily demand a systematic, business training and observance, but the profitable selling and disposition of the produce of the herd or flock does demand this observance. The breeder who hopes to enjoy the richest rewards that his work and labors are entitled to, in the breeding and rearing of the young of his herd, must lay a foundation for disposing of them at remunerative prices, as soon as they are eligible and ready for the trade.

It is one thing to feed and breed, but an entirely different thing to sell. If each breeder of pure-bred stock would devote as much energy to carefully-prepared correspondence and advertising as he does to feeding and study of breeding principles, he would never have any

advertising sometimes serves for temporary relief, when you are overstocked and anxious to get rid of some of the surplus. But the old reliable, every-week-in-the-year advertiser is the one who gets the trade and brings the money. Their name becomes familiar, and the honesty and integrity of the firm become known. It takes precedence over the occasional advertiser because of its acquaintance with the eye of every reader and its generally-accepted reliability of character.

The breeder who makes a business of answering all inquiries promptly, whether he has at the time or not what the inquiry demands, will be able to secure trade, and under this method of business courtesy, hold it, if his business in other respects is in conformity with his promptness.—20th Century Farmer.

In a matched race at Hudson River Driving Park on Oct. 22nd, Major Delmar defeated Sweet Marie in a matched race for a purse of \$2,500 winning two out of three heats. Time 2.06½.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

HORSE'S LEGS SWELL.

Four-year-old colt had distemper in July. Now all his legs and his sheath swell when he stands in the stable; but the swelling disappears on exercise. He eats well, but slavers a great deal when working. W. J. A.



FARM HOME OF G. E. HEMELLOYK, LETHBRIDGE, ALTA.

complaint to enter of not getting sale for his produce, and at prices fully up to their value.

The lack of business methods in conducting the correspondence of a breeding industry has been the basis of failure in scores of cases where otherwise the business was properly handled. These persons will say:

"I don't like to write letters. The fact is, I am too busy. I haven't time."

With such persons, the letters of inquiry are laid to one side with a promise, "at some more convenient time," and they are forgotten for days or perhaps weeks. The inquirer loses confidence in the person written to, and when he does finally get an answer, he possibly has become interested in some other direction and with a more prompt correspondent, and there is no effort made to revive the investigation, and it is lost to the breeder through his own business neglect.

The breeder who goes into the business as an industry or who designs to make it a leading feature in his farming and livestock operations, should aim to establish his name and business in the minds and before the eyes of the public. There is no better way to do this than by the use of the breeder's card in the agricultural and live-stock journal. A standing card may seem to be too expensive, but it is not. The spasmodic

Ans.—Give him a purgative of eight drams aloes and two drams ginger. Follow up with one dram iodide of potassium, twice daily. Hand rub and bandage the legs, and give regular exercise. I would advise you to get your veterinarian to dress his teeth, as they no doubt cause the salivation.

DEBILITY.

Mare, fifteen years old, does not eat enough. I had her teeth dressed, and gave her a purgative and turned her on grass. She did well for a while, and then seemed to be at a standstill. When I commenced to work her, she began to fail; does not eat enough, and cannot do a reasonable amount of work. J. H.

Ans.—If a competent man dressed the teeth, they are now doubtless all right; but if the man who operated does not thoroughly understand it, get your veterinarian to examine her mouth, and, if necessary, dress the teeth. Take three ounces each of sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger, nux vomica and bicarbonate of soda. Mix and make into twenty-four powders. Give a powder three times daily in damp food, if she will eat it, and if not, mix with a pint of cold water and drench. She cannot be expected to work well when she does not eat well, hence you must practically allow her to rest until her appetite improves.

WE BUY FURS AND HIDES

for spot cash. 10 to 50% more money for you to ship Raw Furs and Hides to us than to sell at home. Write for Price List, Market Report, Shipping Tags, and about our **HUNTERS' & TRAPPERS' GUIDE** 2d Edition. 450 pages, leather bound. Best thing on the subject ever written. Illustrating all Fur Animals. All about Trappers' Secrets, Decoys, Traps, Game Laws. How and where to trap, and to become a successful trapper. It's a regular Encyclopedia. Price, \$2. To our customers, \$1.25. Hides tanned into beautiful Robes. Our Magnetic Bait and Decoy attracts animals to traps, \$1.00 per bottle. Ship your Hides and Furs to us and get highest prices. **Andersch Bros., Dept. 58 Minneapolis, Minn.**

No duty on Raw Furs, Calf Skins, or Horse Hides.

Keep Warm and Cosy

On Every Winter Drive with a **Clark Carriage Heater**

Ask your dealer for one. He can get it quickly. Be sure to ask for the Clark Heater. **CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO., 110 La Salle Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.**

at your feet in wagon, sleigh or carriage. These heaters are made of metal throughout; they are attractively covered and lined with asbestos. They will not bend or break, and give a strong, comforting heat on the coldest day. Every one guaranteed to please or money refunded. They burn Clark coal at a cost of only 1 cent a trip of 5 hours or more. They cost so little you can afford to keep warm.

RAW FURS

We are going to make a specialty this season of Mink, Marten, Muskrat and Lynx, and want to handle them in large quantities, and to do this we expect to pay high prices for them. Give us a trial shipment. Write for our price lists. They are free. We buy all kinds of raw furs and hides and pay highest market price for same. **LA CROSSE WOOL & FUR CO., Dept. 6, Exporters of Raw Furs, La Crosse, Wis.**

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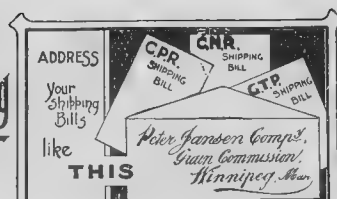
Fresh air is introduced into the Kootenay oven through a series of vents at the bottom of the oven door, and the cooking fumes carried out through another series of vents at the back of the oven. (Arrows in illustration show method of ventilation.) The air in the oven is always kept pure. The natural flavor of every article is completely retained. Everything tastes most delicious.

FREE Booklet on request.

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We have sold grain by sample for fifteen years, and know that we can give your shipments the care and expert attention they demand.

SURELY this is the year more than all others when your grain should be shipped to a good Commission firm to be sold by sample, rather than handled in the old way.

Try us with your next shipment.

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10-ACRE ORCHARD LOTS SLOCAN VALLEY

Good Soil—Level Land—Easy Clearing

We have for sale 14 ten-acre lots of first-class fruit land, free from stone situated in the famous Slocan Valley, 8 miles from Slocan City and 35 miles from Nelson. The property is less than half a mile from C.P.R. Flag Station.

There is ample water for irrigation, if necessary, and the district is well settled. Passenger trains each way daily from Nelson to Slocan City

Clear Title. Price from \$50 to \$85 per acre Terms—one-fifth cash, balance in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, at 6% interest.

For further particulars apply to

H. & M. BIRD, Agents
NELSON, B.C.

TREATMENT FOR LUMP JAW.

Cow, due to calve in February, has lump jaw. What is the iodide-of-potassium treatment? SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The treatment consists in giving a dram of potassium iodide three times daily, and gradually increasing the doses until symptoms of iodism begin to appear. These are: Appetite fails, she refuses to drink much, saliva runs from the mouth and tears from the eyes. When any of these symptoms appear, cease giving the drug. In three or four weeks repeat treatment, if necessary.

SHINGLES TO THE SQUARE.

1. Please give rule to find the number of squares in a roof.

2. How many thousand shingles required for roof, from four to five inches to the weather? M. V. L.

Ans.—A "square" is a space of 100 feet or ten feet each side.

2. The rule for finding the number of shingles is as follows: find the number of square feet in the roof by multiplying the length and width of one side together. Double this and multiply the total by eight, and this will give the number of shingles, laid about four and a half inches to the weather.

LEGHORNS VS. WYANDOTTES— SINGLE-COMB VS. ROSE-COMB.

1. Which would be the best, a good laying strain of Leghorns or Wyandottes? Would the Leghorns make up in eggs what the Wyandotte would make up in eggs and marketed chickens?

2. Which is the best for poultry on a farm, the Single-comb Leghorns or the Rose-comb? M. B. B.

Ans.—1. This is a matter for difference of opinion, and the best data that could be supplied to help our inquirer to a conclusion would be letters giving actual statements of receipts and profits from fanciers of these and other breeds. Something will depend upon local market facilities. The leghorns are excellent layers and the egg end is more important, as a rule, than the market poultry end. It is claimed, however, on behalf of the Wyandottes, and other breeds of its class, that they rival to Mediterranean breeds, such as Leghorns, Minorcas, etc., in winter-egg production.

2. There are rose-comb varieties of only the White and the Brown Leghorns. They are not nearly so popular as the single-comb, although we are aware of no essential reason why they should not be.

LEGS SWELL.

A colt, now three years old, has stocked in his hind legs, if allowed to stand for a few hours, ever since he was two years old. He has never been over-fed or overworked. J. S.

Ans.—There is a congenital predisposition to swelling or stocking in the legs in this colt, and you will, in all probability always have trouble with him especially in the fall. Purge him with eight drams aloes and two drams ginger. Follow up with one dram iodide of potassium twice daily. If this causes a failure in appetite, reduce the dose to 40 grains. Feed lightly unless working hard, and give a few carrots and a turnip daily. See that he gets regular exercise, or light work, and hand-rub the legs frequently. The application of bandages for a few hours each evening will tend to help the circulation and prevent the trouble.

BONE SPAVIN.

Mare, now seventeen years old, had a spavin when three years old. I blistered it then and she showed no signs of lameness until a year ago, when the enlargement commenced to increase in size, and she is still going lame. J. M.

Ans.—In aged animals, the prospects of a cure of the lameness of bone spavin are not bright. Get your veterinarian to fire and blister the hock. There is a reasonable probability of this affecting a cure, and it is the only treatment to adopt with reasonable chances of success.

RINGBONE.

Three-year-old colt has a ringbone on fore pastern, and is very lame. I have

Tuttle's Elixir

Greatest maker of sound horses in the world. Tested many years, never fails if cure be possible. \$100 reward if it does. For lameness, curb, splint, spavin, ringbone, swellings, etc.



Tuttle's Family Elixir

Liniment for household use. Ask for Tuttle's American Worm and Condition Powders and Hoof Ointment. "Veterinary Experience," perfect horse-man's guide free. Symptoms and treatment for all common ailments. Write for it. Postage 2c. TUTTLE'S ELIXIR CO., 66 Beverly St., Boston, Mass. Montreal: H. A. Tuttle, Mgr., 32 St. Gabriel St. Beware of all blisters; only temporary relief, if any.

REVENT BLACKLEG BLACKLEG VACCINE FREE

Introduce, we will send one 10-dose package (value \$1.00) of

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"CALIFORNIA STOCKMEN'S FAVORITE"
ad our booklet on Blackleg and Anthrax FREE to each stockman who sends the names and addresses of 20 cattle-raisers. If you do not want Vaccine, send us your name and address on a post card and we will promptly send the booklet. It is up-to-date, valuable and interesting. Mention this paper. Address

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Star Farm Shorthorns



Herd headed by the imported Cruickshank Bull Allister, winner of championship at Prince Albert and Saskatoon. Herd also won twelve first and eleven second prizes, 1906. 3 Bulls that have won 1st and 2nd prizes Prince Albert and Saskatoon, for sale. Also Barred Plymouth Rocks.

*Farm one mile from station.

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Importer and Breeder of Scotch Shorthorns

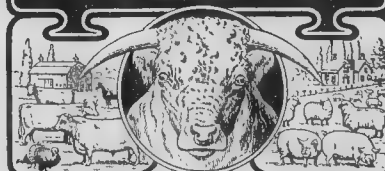
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Select your stock bull or family cow from Canada's most famous and largest Jersey herd.

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blistered it several times without results. I do not want the hair destroyed.

W. H. D.

Ans.—As blistering has failed to effect a cure, it will be necessary to fire and blister. As it requires an expert to operate, you will need to employ your veterinarian. The operation will not destroy the hair, but there will be some small scars left. If this fails to effect a cure, the operation of neurotomy can be performed. This consists in removing the nerve supply of the part, and is not advisable unless the animal is very lame and other methods of treatment fail.

THINNING RHUBARB.

Kindly inform me whether rhubarb that has become too thick should be thinned out in the fall or spring.

Ans.—Thinning may be done in either season. It is usually done in the fall.

SON'S WAGES.

If a young man works for his father continuously for four years without receiving any wages expecting to be paid this fall, and father's crop is seized for debt, can son put lien on crop for



FIRST HOUSE IN DAUPHIN, MAN. BUILT BY MR. BARKER.

full amount of wages after same has been seized?

C. F. K.

Ans.—The proper procedure is for the son to put in a claim for a reasonable amount of wages, for the time that he has been working, for whatever amount remains unpaid, to the person who has seized the crop, whoever that may be. Should the son's claim not be recognized and allowed at once by the person making the seizure the son should then consult a good local solicitor. The inquiry does not state under what circumstances the seizure is made and we are, therefore, unable to advise more fully as to the procedure which it would be necessary to take in case the claim is not recognized by the person making the seizure.

LADY HOMESTEADER.

Can a girl that is born and raised in Ontario, and has to earn her own living, take a homestead in Saskatchewan? If so, what age must she be before she can make entry?

Sask.

E. M.

Ans.—Not unless she is the head of a family and has assumed the responsibility of their upbringing.

Trade Notes.

THE ZENNER DISINFECTANT COMPANY of Windsor, Ont. and Detroit, Mich., are advertising a very pretty calendar for 1908. The central idea is a beautiful colored, artistic conception of a typical American girl in red gown and ermine furs. This is a subject which with a skillful execution is always attractive and pretty. Collectors of pretty calendars may get this on application to 114 Lafayette Ave., Windsor, Ont.

WE WISH TO CALL ATTENTION to the fact that the Red Cross Sanitary Appliance Co.'s Systems have been highly recommended by the different Provincial Health Departments in the West—and they will always be glad to give the readers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE information regarding sanitary plans for farm houses, schools, hotels, etc. Their specialist in this line is a thorough Sanitary engineer and his opinion is sought practically all over the North American continent. Look for their ad. in this issue.

ONE OF THE LARGEST MAKERS OF cream separators informs us that there has not been as large a demand for machines this season as last. This is due no doubt to the general tendency to economize, but if a man is not getting all out of his cows that there is in them he is practicing false economy. The beauty of a cream separator is that it is not an expense but an economy. It saves enough to pay for itself and then begins to make money for the owner who keeps an average number of cows before the last payment falls due. In studying economics, read first the announcements of the cream separator companies which appear from week to week in our columns.

THE MAIL ORDER BUSINESS is one of the commercial devices that makes it possible to make a postage stamp earn a great deal more than it costs and allows of buying at home instead of going to town. It also saves the expense of the middle man's profit and the work of displaying goods in windows and on shelves. These remarks apply to the buying of those strong, serviceable working boots advertised by Geo. H. Anderson & Co., of Port Arthur, Ont.

THE NEW IDEA OF FEEDING tells us, first of all, that the steer or cow is like a machine, and that the feed each gets is raw material which we wish to turn into flesh, fat or milk. Now, if your steer or cow, as machines, don't work properly, a greater or less percentage of your feed is bound to be wasted. That is, animal digestion must be absolutely right if the greatest gain is to be made.

But it's impossible to keep the stomach and intestines working right when they are constantly forced beyond natural limitations and that is what every feeder of live stock is doing when feeding for market or for milk.

From which it follows that anything capable of continuing the digestive function in healthy activity during the weeks or months in which the fattening process is going on, will solve the problem to the feeder's satisfaction.

The "food tonic" idea has come to stay in the cattle feeding business—success depends on it. Your animal must be "toned up" and strengthened by these mild elements which great medical writers, like Professors Winslow, Quitman and Finley Dun, recommend as beneficial. Give it to the horses, it will make them fitter and more saleable. Lambs grow fatter, swine fat quicker—indeed all live stock profit depends upon this tonic.

Ring-Bone

There is no case so old or bad that we will not guarantee

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste

to remove the lameness and make the horse go sound. Money refunded if it over fails. Easy to use and one to three 46-minute applications cure. Works just as well on sidebone and Bone Spavin. Before ordering or trying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a blemish, write for a free copy of

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser

Ninety-six pages of veterinary information, with special attention to the treatment of blemishes. Durable, bound, indexed and illustrated. Make a right beginning by sending for this book.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
45 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario.

If you want feeders that will graze you must have with the best.

HEREFORD

blood in them. I can supply you with the best. Shetlands and White Leghorns for sale.

JAS. BRAY, Portage la Prairie

INSTANT COLIC CURE

For Colic, Inflammation or Scouring in Horses or Cattle.

GUARANTEED to relieve the worst cases in from 2 to 5 MINUTES.

\$1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for \$5 prepaid

CLEMENT'S Drug Store, BRANDON

COWS GIVE MORE MILK

—cattle make better beef—Bulls are no longer dangerous when dehorned with the

KEYSTONE DEHORNER.

Cuts 4 sides at once—No crushing or bruising. Little pain. The only humane method. Write for free booklet. R. H. McKEOWN, 219 Robert St. Toronto, Ont. Late of Picton, Ont.

We Do Job Printing

Right on Time Right on Quality Right on Price

Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg, Limited

SHORTHORNS

Ranchers and farmers need the reds, whites and roans, if you wish to breed the best and most profitable cattle. Can supply you with tip-top stuff. Am offering one three-year old, six two-year-old and six yearling Shorthorn Bulls; also ten Cows and Heifers

JOHN RAMSAY, Priddis, Alta.

OUR Shorthorns & Yorkshires

Will be seen at the leading Western Fairs this year.

W. H. ENGLISH & SONS, HARDING.

MAPLE SHADE

SHORTHORNS SHROPSHIRE

One yearling "Lavender" bull for sale Younger bulls growing All shearing rams and ewes sold W. H. Sell a few good ram lambs

JOHN DRYDEN & SON Stations: Brooklin, G.T.R. Myrtle, C.P.R.

ISLAND PARK HEREFORDS

The Champion Herd at Winnipeg and Brandon for three years. This year won nine first prizes out of ten competed for. At Winnipeg, three championships and one grand championship. A few good young females for sale.

Address: J. A. CHAPMAN, ISLAND PARK FARM, BERESFORD, MAN.

Bellevue Herd of Yorkshires

FOR SALE at present, the champion boar (1906) "Cherry Grove Leader," winner of first prize at Winnipeg and Brandon Fairs 1907. "Prince II," champion boar at Brandon 1907. Both these boars got by the champion boar "Summer Hill Oak 17th," at Winnipeg 1905 and Brandon 1905-6. What better record do you want? Boars and sows, all ages, at reasonable prices. Order early if you want any. The best herd west of the Lakes in Yorkshire and Tamworth Swine.

OLIVER KING, WAWANESA, MAN.

Double Standard Polled Herefords at Auction

on Thursday, Nov. 28th, at Windsor, Ont.

73 Head

mostly females, about half of them polled the balance being horned cows with polled calves at foot and bred to polled bulls. All registered in American Hereford Record and in Canadian Herd Book. Catalogue on application.

Feed being scarce and cattle low, now is the opportunity for those who can to buy. If you want to sell your Herefords readily use a polled bull.

MOSSOM BOYD Co.

Bobcaygeon, Ont.

SHORTHORNS and YORKSHIRES

We have ready for shipment now, a number of Bulls and Heifers of various ages and of good quality. These will be sold cheap, as we are overcrowded.

In Yorkshires we will be able to ship by the end of June a grand lot of young pigs, of either sex. Also a few good Berkshire Boars. These are mostly from imported or prizewinning stock. For particulars write to

WALTER JAMES & SONS, Rosser, Man.

You can get more from us than anywhere else for your

SHEEP DEER SKINS FUR

Write us now for prices, or ship us what you have. Our returns are quick cash and top prices.

E. T. CARTER & CO., TORONTO, ONT.

Drop me a card for circular and sample. It costs nothing and will interest you.

F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

Clendenning Bros.

HARDING, Man

RED POLLED CATTLE YORKSHIRE HOGS

A splendid lot of Young Pigs for Sale

CLYDESDALES HACKNEYS

Some fine Stallions and Mares for Sale

Signal success throughout B. C. Enquiries invited

Thos. Mercer, Markdale, Ont.

SPECIAL OFFERING OF 8 Good Young Bulls

FIT FOR SERVICE

Geo. Rankin & Sons, HAMIOTA, Man.

Terra Nova Stock Farm

HERD OF ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

All the best families represented. Some fine young bulls for sale from both imported and home bred cows. Prices reasonable

S. MARTIN, Rounthwaite, Man.

LAMENESS

Whether it is a fresh Bruise, Cut or Strain—or an old Spavin, Splint, Ringbone or Swelling—you can cure your horse with

Kendall's Spavin Cure

Thos. Castles, of Newark, N.J., bought a horse—lamed with a Jack Spavin—for \$100. He cured every sign of lameness with Kendall's Spavin Cure—won five races with the horse—then sold the animal to his former owner for \$1,000.00.

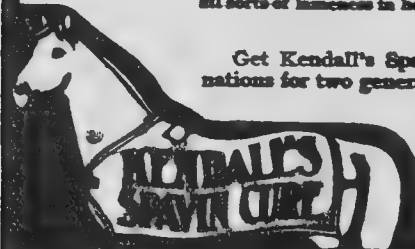
WILLIAMSON, N.J., Nov. 2nd, '93.

"I have found your Spavin Cure a very fine remedy for all sorts of lameness in horses and I can never without it."

R. J. WISKEY.

Get Kendall's Spavin Cure—the remedy used by two nations for two generations. \$1. a bottle—6 for \$5. Our book—"Treatise On The Horse"—will save you many a dollar if carefully read and acted upon. Write today for a free copy.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., 27
DUNDAS FALLS, - VERMONT, U.S.A.



Clydesdale Fillies and Colts FOR SALE

I have still got eleven head. The fillies are all bred to a good registered stallion. There are some first-class show animals in this lot. Call or write for particulars.

JOHN HORN

Home Farm, Regina, Sask.

**ABSORBINE**

Removes Bursal Enlargements, Thickened Tissues, Infiltrated Parts, and any Puff or Swelling. Cures Lameness, Allays Pain without laying the horse up. Does not blister, stain or remove the hair. \$2.00 a bottle, delivered. Pamphlet 1-C free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, \$1.00 bottle. Cures Synovitis, Weeping Sinus Strains, Gouty or Rheumatic Deposits, reduces Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele Allays pain. Book free. Genuine mfd. only by **W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F.**, 46 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass. **LYMAN SONS & CO.**, Montreal, Canadian Agents. Also furnished by Martin Bole & Wynne Co., Winnipeg, The National Drug & Chemical Co., Winnipeg and Calgary, and Henderson Bros. Co. Ltd., Vancouver.

CLUB STABLES

12th STREET, (Box 483) BRANDON

MacMillan, Colquhoun & Beattie

Importers and Breeders of

Clydesdale, Percheron and Hackney Stallions

THE MOST FASHIONABLE STRAINS OF BREEDING ALWAYS ON HAND



JOHN A. TURNER, BALGREGGAN STOCK FARM, CALCARY, P.O. Box 472. 'Phone 221A Importer and Breeder of Clydesdales, Hackneys, Shorthorns and Shropshire Sheep.

Will import another shipment of Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies as well as a few Hackneys in December. Orders carefully filled and satisfaction guaranteed. At prices defying competition, as sales speak for themselves. 37 Stallions Sold Since Jan. 1907; also 25 females (registered). Look for Exhibit at the Fairs. Business conducted personally. Anyone wanting a show Stallion or a Filly, can have a greater choice than in any other breeding establishment in Canada. Everyone welcome. Yearly home-bred stallions on hand at present as well as a few older ones.

GOLDEN WEST STOCK FARM

Clydesdales and Shorthorns

Stallions and mares of excellent breeding, of all ages, for sale.

Also some choice young bulls fit for service and a number of cows and heifers of noted Scotch strains.

Many of them Leading Prize Winners at the big Western Fairs.

P. M. BREDT

Regina, Sask.



Rare Bargains in FAIRVIEW SHORTHORNS

I have more cattle than I have feed for, so am willing to sell a few, of both sexes, at prices I never expected to quote. The bulls are mostly young, or I can supply mature ones, the females are of different ages. All are cattle that a man only gets on bargain days. No trouble to quote prices or show the stock.

JOHN G. BARRON

Fairview, C. N. R. Station.

Carberry P. O., & C. P. R. Station

Artistic and General Printers

SPECIALTIES: Business Cards, Invitation Cards, Artistic Circulars, Wedding Cards, Invoices, Memorandums and Receipt Books.

Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg
14-16 Princess Street

Gossip

The Western Canneries, Ltd., of Medicine Hat, are preparing to make large importations from the East, of high-grade Berkshire and Yorkshire swine, as foundation stock for the farmers of that district. A large supply of conditioned hogs will be constantly required at the factory and the company's idea is to get farmers started producing a better grade of stock. Each farmer is required to purchase five head and the cost price at Medicine Hat is twelve dollars each.

Following the treaty of reciprocity which has recently been agreed upon between Canada and the French Republic, Canadian Ministers will next summer negotiate a preferential trade arrangement with Germany and with Italy. Italy has been for some time desirous of improving its trade relations with Canada, and it is now said that Germany, too, has made approaches for a removal of the restrictions on trade that now exist between us and them. The Germans are willing to reconsider their policy of relation against Canada if we are prepared to give them what they regard as a square deal.

Grand Trunk Pacific officials announce the discovery of enormous coal beds in the Telqua region of British Columbia, through which the main line of the G. T. P. runs. The company owns no fewer than 16,000 acres of land in the most valuable part of this region, and engineers who have been investigating the land for the company announce that the region is one of the best coal-bearing areas on the continent.

The barnyard should be well drained and dry, and should be as much sheltered as possible from the wind and cold. The cow stable should have an abundance of light and ventilation. The ventilation should preferably be from the top.

There should be at least 600 feet of air space for each cow.

Stable floors should be made tight, and be of some non-absorbent material.

Cement or brick floors are the best, as they can be more easily kept clean than wood or earth.

The stable should be whitewashed twice a year.

The manure gutter should be from six to eight inches deep and should be kept free from manure.

The flooring where the cows stand should be short enough so that all manure will be dropped into the gutter and not upon the floor itself.

The floor should be cleaned at least an hour before milking in order that the dust may have a chance to settle before the milking is begun.

The cows should be groomed daily, and manure, mud or other filth should not be allowed to remain upon their flanks, sides, udders or bellies during milking.

The clipping of long hairs from the udder and the right side of the cow is of assistance in preventing the collection of filth, which may drop into the milk.

The tails should be cut so that the brush should be well above the ground. In winter the tail may be clipped.

Tha cows should be bedded with sawdust, shavings, dried leaves, straw or some equally clean material.

The use of horse manure for bedding is to be condemned.

To prevent the cows from lying down and getting dirty between cleaning and milking, a throat-latch of rope or chain should be fastened across the stanchions. The milkers should be clean.

Their hands should be thoroughly washed with soap and water and carefully dried on clean towels before milking.

The hands and teats should be kept dry during milking.

The practice of moistening the hands with milk is to be condemned.

The first few streams from each teat should be rejected, as this contains more bacteria than the rest of the milk.

The milking should be done rapidly and quietly, and the cows should be treated kindly.

Dry fodder should not be fed to the cows during or just before milking, as dust therefrom will fall into the milk.

The milk should be removed as soon as drawn to the milk-house, and strained and cooled to the proper temperature at once.

Ice should be used in cooling, as very few springs are cold enough for the purpose.

If aerators are used, they should stand where the air is free from dust or odor, and on no account should they be used in a stable.

Milk strainers should be kept exceedingly clean, and scalded a second time just before using, and if cloth strainers are used, several of them should be provided in order that they may be frequently changed during the straining of the milk.

Mauley and Sons Ltd., brought an exceptionally fine lot of Hackneys under the hammer at their annual horse sales last week. In the number was little Ruby, the champion pony stallion of the London Hackney Show of 1905 champion and winner of the 50 guinea gold cup at Olympia this year, the property of Mr. Le Marchant. He was sold for 1025 gs. and will come to the United States. Another offering from the same stud brought 375 gs. Several hundred horses including Shires, Clydes and hunters, were sold during the fine day of the sale. The Hackneys were the highest priced lot disposed of.

The top price at the Burdett-Coutts Hackney Sale was 230 gs. for the five-year-old stallion, Polichinello, by Polonius, 150 gs. was paid for the three year old filly Lynette, of Lady Lym's family sired by Petropol, a son of Polonius. The highest price two-year-old sold for 110 gs. and a yearling from one of the most valuable Brookfield families for 70 gs. For a six months old filly foal, forty-two gs. were paid, and the top price brood mare brought 142 gs. One hundred animals were sold.

The champion Shorthorn bull at the Palermo, (Argentine) show, this year, made £1750, and the champion Lincoln ram £323. The sire of this bull cost its owner £2600.

A noted British herd of Herefords was dispersed the other day at Duxmoor. Mr. John Tudge was the owner and breeder. Good prices were realized, especially for males. The three bulls in the offering went to foreign buyers, to Australia and Uruguay.

The eleventh annual show and sale of Romney Marsh rams, held at Ashfordkerd, on September 27th, was a record event, and indicates that this useful breed of sheep is rapidly growing in favor, 410 rams selling for an average of £12 17s., the highest price for an individual sheep being 150 guineas (\$785). Two others sold for 110 and 140 guineas. The highest average for a contribution from one flock was 40 guineas for 17 rams entered by Mr. C. File, who was the vendor of the highest-priced ram. Seven rams entered by Mr. J. B. Palmer averaged 28 guineas. Two other lots averaged close to 23 guineas. Out of 410 sold, about 80 were purchased for New Zealand, Argentine, Falkland Islands, Patagonia, etc., the bulk of the high-priced rams being taken to New Zealand. Messrs. Poole were large purchasers for the Argentine, and Mr. W. W. Chapman executed several important commissions for Patagonia, Falkland Islands, etc. The average recorded is the highest registered for this sale since its institution.

Sheep raising in New South Wales reached its zenith in the year 1891, when over 60,000,000 were shorn. The ranges were probably overstocked at that time, but the subsequent years of drought decimated the flocks in New South Wales, as in other parts of Australia. In 1891 it was estimated that the sheep population of Australia and Tasmania was nearly 106,500,000. In 1902 it had fallen to little over 54,000,000, or a loss in eleven years of nearly 52,500,000 sheep. It is difficult to say how long it will take the colony to recover.

WOOL SITUATION.

Australia is to wool what the southern states are to cotton—the world's source of supplies. London is the clearing house of the wool trade.

Lump Jaw



The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Advisor. Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.

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The Ontario Veterinary College, Limited,
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Affiliated with the University of Toronto.
Patrons: Governor-General of Canada and Lieut. Governor of Ontario. Fee—\$65.00 per session. Session begins in October. Apply to ANDREW SMITH, F.R.C.V.S., Principal, Toronto, Canada.

Send for this now

Get the free book that tells "When Poultry Pays," and is packed with facts you ought to know about the up-to-date way to go into poultry-farming without big capital. Book describes outfits and the plan that makes success certain. Costs nothing to get it. Explains how we find you a cash buyer for your product. Proves why Peerless Incubator. Peerless Brooder and our no-cash-down way of selling, guarantees you the right start. Send for book to-day, before edition is gone—no charge for it. With the free book we send full details of how to get a Peerless Poultry-for-Profit Outfit without putting up a cent of ready money... how to make sure before you start that poultry-raising will pay you. Get the book NOW.

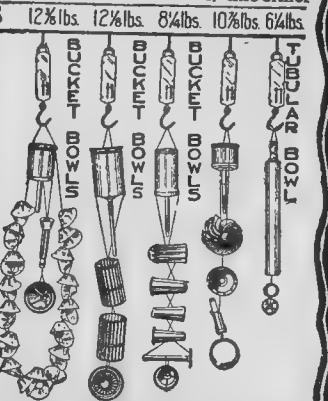


120-Egg (No. 2 Size) PEERLESS Incubator

Address The
LEE-HODGINS CO., Limited
275 Pembroke St. PEMBROKE, ONT.

Saves Hours of Cleaning

Of course your wife would try to wash even the worst cream separator bowl properly twice every day. But why ask her to slave over a heavy, complicated "bucket bowl," like either



12 1/2 lbs. 12 1/2 lbs. 8 1/2 lbs. 10 1/2 lbs. 6 1/2 lbs.

of the four on the left? Why not save her hours of cleaning every week by getting a Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separator with a simple, light, tubular bowl, easily cleaned in 3 minutes, like that on the right? It holds the world's record for clean skimming.

Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separators are different—very different—from all others. Every difference is to your advantage. Write for catalog M-186 and valuable free book "Business Dairying."

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
West Chester, Pa.
Toronto, Can. Chicago, Ill.

Therefore, the fifth series of London wool sales, which closed October 4 at advance prices, has strengthened the value of wool everywhere. Throughout the sales, merinos experienced a ready sale, owing to increased consumption, and prices advanced 10 to 15 per cent. Crossbreds were not in good condition and medium and coarse eased at the opening, but closed firmer, unchanged to 5 per cent dearer. Fine grades sold briskly at an advance of 7 1/2 per cent. Cape of Good Hope and Natal averaged 5 per cent dearer. —The Commercial.

Some idea of the immense quality of poultry and game consumed on ocean steamers plying between this continent and Europe, may be had from the quantity recently carried by the new Cunard Line steamer *Lusitania*, the stock being intended to last one trip of approximately five days. She had 500 fowls, 894 broiling chickens, 800 roasting chickens, 250 capons, 348 ducklings, 124 ducks, 400 quail, 440 partridges, 440 grouse, 136 French poulards, 376 turkeys and 200 lbs. venison. The quantity of eggs was 40,000 and butter 1,792 lbs.

At a recent sale of registered Poland China hogs at Eldon, Mo., one litter of Poland China pigs, four boars and two sows, sold for \$13,060. First and second choice at \$5,125 and \$4,250. An eight months sow pig sold at \$1,530. This is the highest price ever paid for a gilt. The entire offering of forty-three head sold at an average of \$585 per head.

Two hundred and fifty dollars were paid the other day at the National Corn Exposition in Chicago for a single ear of corn. This ear contained 1,200 kernels and sixty of its kind would represent a bushel. An acre of such corn would yield 7,100 ears which if sold at the same price as this one would amount to \$1,775,000. While all this is without the realm of practical achievement, it is interesting as showing the advancement made in recent years by American corn growers.

The scarcity of livestock cars has revived in Texas the old practice of driving the cattle to market. Lately 1300 steers were driven 250 miles across the country into Kansas and being still unable to procure cars there, the journey marketward was continued on the hoof.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture is taking steps to further secure that hides imported into the country shall not be the means of carrying infectious disease into American herds. In a regulation just issued it is provided that all imported hides must be subjected to treatment with a 1 to 1000 solution of bichloride of mercury before entry. Formerly, they were merely fumigated with sulphur, which did not destroy the Anthrax spores. In addition, greater care is to be exercised in the importations of South American hides which are often a medium for the dissemination of foot and mouth disease and other livestock maladies.

The production of cement in 1905, according to figures compiled by the United States geological survey, amounted to the enormous total of 51,000,445 barrels, valued at \$55,302,277, exceeding by more than 10,000,000 barrels in quantity and nearly \$20,000,000 in value the production of 1905, which was considered a record year. Most of the products was Portland cement. Although the prices at which cement was sold in 1906 were higher than those which prevailed in 1905, the survey says that they were not inflated but resulted from a normal growth in demand. The heavy demand has, of course, been due to the great increase in building operations and construction work of various kinds.

SAVING BY-PRODUCTS.

This is an era when great fortunes are being amassed by small economies. By-products that formerly went to waste are now manufactured into

useful articles of commerce. Probably the packing industry at Chicago has achieved the greatest economic triumphs in the manufacture of by-products into commercial necessities. So comprehensive is the work prosecuted that it is said that every part of the slaughtered animal is utilized except the "squeal" of the hog.

The hair, bristles, blood, horns, hoofs, legs, bones and intestines are now manufactured into useful articles. Albumen is obtained from the blood of slaughtered animals and is largely used by sugar refineries, tanners and calico printers. From the bones of the feet of cattle are made handles for knives, toothbrushes, chessmen and many other articles usually made of ivory. The horns are manufactured into combs, buttons and many other useful articles. Glue, fertilizers, pepsin and glycerine are the evolution of by-products of slaughtered animals.

Not only in the meat industry have been inaugurated great economic achievements, but in many other great enterprises have waste products been transformed into wealth. Lumber and timber products contribute a large percentage of available waste. Sawdust which formerly was used as fuel, is now too valuable for that purpose. It is no longer allowed to fall into the rivers and choke up the flow of water. By the application of intense heat and the hydraulic press sawdust is transformed into beautiful articles of furniture. It can be modeled into beautiful forms, and, being capable of a high polish, is now utilized either in the creation of household furnitures or manufactured into paper. The waste peat bogs are now being pressed into briquettes and make valuable substitute for coal in manufactures and household use.

The mining industry has also been improved to make the reworking of mine waste profitable. The manufacturers of steel now utilize the waste slag to make brick, steam pipe wrappings and other commercial products. The waste heat that is thrown off into space from furnaces has not yet been utilized. As an industrial waste its conservation must in time be consummated. The evolution of all great industries of modern times has been characterized by a system of economic manufacture of waste into valuable by-products.—*Chicago Farmers' and Drovers' Journal*.

MORE ON RED POLLS.

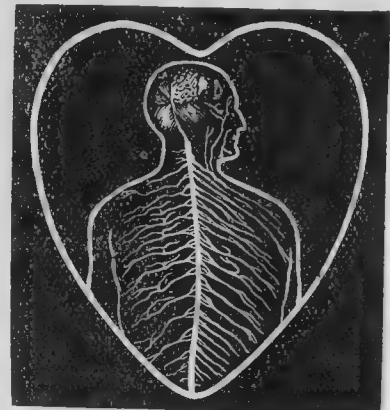
EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Answering your remarks of Oct. 23rd under heading of Red Polls as a farmers cow. I think a wrong impression might be created among people who have never seen this breed of cattle. We think that you are undoubtedly right as to some judges leaning more or less to dairy type in the Red Poll, but I think that you will agree with me that this does not make them any the less a valuable dual purpose breed, in fact, I should say the dairy type makes the best dual purpose animal of the two. If the Red Poll was a thin fleshed small cow it would be different, but having as they do a well sprung rib, good flank with nice handling qualities, and, I might say, that the grade Red Poll invariably pleases the butcher, dressing a large percentage of good beef. I think too much emphasis cannot be put on dairy form and milking performance as we find it in the Red Polls, in fact, I know of more than one now taking up this breed who intend to maintain dual purpose qualities. We, for our part, feel quite satisfied when we can breed heifers milking from 30 to 40 pounds of milk per day and testing a good percentage of butter fat from cows weighing from 1,300 to 1,500 pounds. I think if the new standard as given by the American breeders is strictly adhered to we shall have no fear of holding our own against other breeds, to my mind 30 points for milk veins, teats and udder is none too much especially when you take into consideration the present state of the meat market.

Holmfild, Man.

H. E. WABY.

MILBURN'S Heart and Nerve Pills.



Are a specific for all diseases and disorders arising from a run-down condition of the heart or nerve system, such as Palpitation of the Heart, Nervous Prostration, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Faint and Dizzy Spells, Brain Fog, etc. They are especially beneficial to women troubled with irregular menstruation.

Price 50 cents per box, or 3 for \$1.25.

All dealers, or
THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED,
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Every
Good
Farmer
Knows

that it pays to keep stock, grain, hay, tools, vehicles and implements under a good, tight roof.

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FLINTKOTE
ROOFING

is the kind of roof that's easy to lay—any ordinary workman can do it.

Proof against water, tight against wind, resistant to fire, and sure to satisfy. Won't give taste to cistern water; won't stretch, warp or crack. Highest in quality. "Look for the Boy"—the trade-mark on every roll that protects you.

SAMPLES SENT FREE

to prove how good it is, with a booklet full of roofing information. Send for these, and also enclose 4 cents for our booklet, "Making Poultry Pay," which every farmer ought to have.

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Your Stomach Makes Signs

Do you know them? Hunger and thirst, for example, are the sensations that communicate its need of food and drink. You heed these signs, but there are others, just as important, that you frequently neglect.

When your stomach refuses to digest its food, it is making the unmistakable sign

For

Beecham's Pills and gives you decidedly uncomfortable sensations to make known its need of this old and proven medicine. Dull pain in the pit of the stomach, acute indigestion, sick headache, sluggish bowels are all signs of stomach disorder. A dose or two of Beecham's Pills will quickly set things to rights. They relieve the head pains, sweeten and tone the stomach, promote digestion and establish regular and healthy bowel action.

Good appetite, strong digestion, sound sleep and regular habits are a few of the beneficial effects that follow the use of

*Beecham's
Pills.*

Sold Everywhere in Boxes 25c

The Ancient Order of United Workmen of the Canadian Northwest.

Issues Certificates for \$500.00, \$1000.00, and \$2000.00

A purely Western Fraternal Protection Association.

Has paid out to the widows and orphans of its deceased members over \$600,000.00, without disputing one single claim.

Has its Surplus Benefit Fund amounting to \$135,000.00 invested in Western securities at interest compounded half-yearly.

Its rates are adequate, and it is governed by its member on the Lodge system.

If you are interested write for particulars and rates
to _____ or _____

C. H. Jefferys,
Grand Recorder,

P. O. Box 1290, Winnipeg, Man.

Rev. C. Endicott

Grand Master Workman,

P.O. Box 152, Arcola, Sask.

Enquire of the officers of the Lodge in your locality.

Our Advertisers are determined to give Good Value, so don't forget to mention the Farmer's Advocate when writing them

AN ATTRACTIVE PRIZE LIST.

Over ten thousand dollars are offered in cash prizes at the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair to be held at Guelph, Dec. 9th to 13th, 1907.

The following are the different departments of the fair and the amount of prize money allotted to each:

Beef cattle.....	\$1400.00
Dairy cattle.....	1300.00
Sheep.....	1850.00
Swine.....	1450.00
Live Poultry.....	2350.00
Dressed poultry and specials.	900.00
Seeds.....	550.00
Judging competition	220.00

Total\$10,020.00

There are classes and prizes for all the leading pure-breeds and also for grades, crosses and dressed carcasses.

In addition to the cash prizes there are special prizes consisting of valuable silver cups, medals, trophies and goods for competition in the livestock, seed and poultry departments. These will have a value of more than \$2000.00.

THE UNITED STATES INSPECTION OF LIVE STOCK AND MEAT PRODUCTS.

After years of careful legislation, based on many and varied experiences, a system of inspection has been instituted by the United States Government that aims to secure for the consumer all meats and meat products free from any taint of disease, and wholesome in the highest degree. The laws enacted by the Federal Government aim to regulate this great industry in every detail. These may be seen in their practical work-

these. They are all then destroyed under the supervision and direction of the inspector, who is held responsible. Springers approaching the period of parturition are not allowed to be weighed for food, but the inspector runs the clippers up the side of the cow, so as to prevent her going on the market again. Calves under ninety pounds, or those that appear unfit for food, cannot pass the scales. These should be taken charge of by the inspector, but he is not given that power. The result is that calves of the above description sometimes are found on the market again, and not unfrequently get into food channels. Sometimes cows of doubtful health are taken back from the scales and sold by the dollar. These have been known to get into food channels and be consumed. The inspector should have power to take these animals, wherever found. The law seems to be a little remiss in such cases.

In regard to animals after being slaughtered, the law requires that upon each quarter of dressed beef passed for export there shall be placed a meat-inspection label bearing the number of the establishment and the words, "U. S. Inspected and Passed." Upon each dressed-beef carcass passed for interstate commerce there shall be placed at least ten labels bearing the number of the establishment and the words, "U.S. Inspected and Passed." Upon each quarter of dressed beef that is to be prepared for canning purposes shall be placed a label, same as above. Upon each carcass or part thereof that is found unfit for food there shall be stamped conspicuously at the time of inspection the words, "U. S. Inspected and condemned."



YEARLING SHROPSHIRE RAMS. ENGLISH PRIZE WINNERS.

ings in the Union Stock-yards, Chicago, to which I will especially refer.

These laws are compulsory in all slaughtering houses throughout the country. Only farmers and retail butchers or retail dealers supplying their customers may be exempted under the law, but they are liable to a penalty if they knowingly offer for sale any meat product that is unfit for human consumption.

In order to obtain satisfactory results, there is placed at every scale in the United Stock-yards, Chicago, an inspector, whose duty it is to examine every animal before it is weighed, and if the inspector thinks the animal unfit for food he fastens a numbered tag to its ear. He keeps a record of this number and the name of the commission firm from whom the animal was purchased. When slaughtered, a record is kept of the animal bearing that number. Thus, it can easily be traced. If condemned, the shipper receives pay for the hide and tallow, but if passed he receives the full amount.

As a further precaution, veterinary inspectors are placed on the killing-beds in all slaughtering houses, and every carcass is carefully examined there, and all those that are found unfit for food are condemned. They are put under the care of the veterinary inspector, who has them safely placed under lock and key. The packing-houses are compelled to provide a suitable and safe place for

any meat or meat-food product, for interstate or foreign commerce, there shall be placed a trade label which shall contain the words, "U. S. Inspected and Passed," the number of the establishment and the true name of the meat or meat-food product contained therein.

No false or deceptive name of a person, firm or corporation shall be allowed to be used. No meat or meat-food product shall contain any substance or preservative which lessens its wholesomeness. Thus, it will be seen that every precaution has been taken to prevent any unwholesome meat or meat-food products being placed on the market.

Chicago, Ill.

D. E. SMITH.

ZAM-BUK'S WONDERFUL SUCCESS.

The following remarkable cures are convincing proof that Zam-Buk is the most wonderful skin cure known. Zam-Buk succeeds when all else fails, and no home is complete without it.

ECZEMA. 25 long years Mr. T. M. Marsh 101 Delorimer Ave., Montreal, wore gloves day and night—his hands were so bad with Eczema. 5 doctors failed to cure him, but Zam-Buk triumphed. Ask him about it.

CHRONIC ULCERS. 40 years suffering from Ulcers which covered her body made Mrs. Jane Beers of L'Orignal (Ont) hope for death. A few weeks trial of Zam-Buk brought a complete restoration. If you suffered like Mrs. Beers and received such a wonderful healing, you too would say as she did:—"The like of Zam-Buk has not been seen since the Great Healer left the earth."

Fifty cents a box of all druggists and stores or postpaid on receipt of price from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto. Three boxes for \$1.25.

NOTED GALLOWAY IMPORTATION.

C. E. Clark, St. Cloud, Minn., has recently brought over one of the most noted shipments of Galloways ever imported to America. The importation is now in quarantine at Quebec. It consists of eleven animals—nine bulls and two cows. One of the bulls was champion at the Highland show in 1906 and is the largest Galloway ever brought over to this side. Another won as a yearling at the Royal English show this year, and another was second at the Highland for the same year. The bunch will be taken direct from quarantine to Chicago and will be shown at the International next month.

REMINISCENCES OF A PIONEER.

Roderick Campbell, of Bushey Heath, in a letter to the Canadian Gazette, London, places on record a few interesting reminiscences of the late Alexander Raff Lillie, who died near Lower Fort Garry on Aug. 20 last. Mr. Campbell says:

"A Fife man, like Sir Sandford Fleming and Mr. Andrew Carnegie, Alexander Lillie entered the service of the Hudson's Bay company in 1854, when 23 years of age, and passed his first trial winter at Norway House, under Chief Factor Mr. Barnstone, who was a noted naturalist, always in quest of botanical and entomological specimens, in which the young clerk took special interest also—grubs and flowers and weeds. In 1856 Mr. Lillie was transferred to Fort Ellice, Swan River district. In 1857, having been appointed to Lower Fort Garry, he made a special trip to St. Paul, Minnesota, for sheep and oxen, and he, his whole stock, and party narrowly escaped the scalping knife of the famous and atrocious Sioux Indian chief 'Sitting Bull.'"

Mr. Lillie was known to Sir George Simpson, governor of the company, to have had considerable experience in farm management in his native Fife-shire, and he was forthwith charged with the first establishment of an experimental farm there, under the Hudson's Bay company. He superintended the farm for some years with success far beyond the fondest expectation. Indeed, had anyone, however sane, said 50 years ago that the wheat crop of the Red river district would one day be an important factor in the total yield of Canada, he would have been looked upon as a wild visionary, so universal was the ignorance respecting the climatic conditions and the agricultural possibilities of that or any other section of the vast Hudson's Bay territory in the regions beyond Lake Superior. But so amazing was the success of the enterprise, that when I arrived at Lower Fort Garry, in October, 1859, upon going round the place on the first morning, I quite imagined I had peradventure fallen from the sky into a large farmyard in the county of Midlothian, so great were the number of wheat, barley and oat stacks in the farmyard in the wilderness.

"In December, 1860, Mr. Lillie married Harriet, the daughter of the late Andrew McDermot, the real founder of the city of Winnipeg. While in charge of Lower Fort Garry his personal popularity and unbounded hospitality made the place quite a social center for the Red river colony—the officers of the company and prominent settlers making it a favorite week-end resort. Thus his marriage created no small sensation from down the Red river to far up the Assiniboine river, all the aristocracy being invited en masse. As a lad of 16 years of age, naturally, I was but an insignificant dot in that vast assembly, but I recall how towards morning there was great rejoicing in the dancing hall at the appearance of two couples who were to dance a reel by themselves, which they did with characteristic native zest. They were two Scotch half-breeds and two French half-breeds, of immense corporality and unique dimensions. John Rowland, of Silver Heights (now Lord Strathcona's property), and a brother of Dr. Rowand of Quebec (who was attached to Sir George Simpson's celebrated expedition round the world in 1841-42), turned the scales at 25 stones, whilst Jas. McKay weighed 26 stones. Mrs. McKay (Mr. Rowand's

sister) turned the scales at 24 stones; and the bride's mother, nee McNab, weighed 23 stones, equal to 1,372 lbs. avoirdupois!

"Two years later Mr. Lillie was appointed to Fort Carlton, Saskatchewan, where he had the honor of entertaining the Right Hon. Lord Milton and Dr. Walter Cheadle, who wintered near by on their famous overland journey to the Pacific, 1862-63. In 1863 he took a leap in the dark by quitting the service of his old company and forming a strong party (Messrs. McDermot, Bannatyne and Lillie) in direct opposition to the H. B. C.; but after a few years of outside experience he had the wisdom to return to the fold, a wiser and probably a repentant sinner. Afterwards he did duty at Cumberland House, and finally was appointed to Fort Alexander, Lac la Pluie, where he proved of great assistance to Colonel Wolseley's expedition in 1870, en route to Fort Garry to quell the Louis Riel rebellion.

In Mr. Lillie I have lost one of the best friends of my early life. His shrewd common sense, his counsel and fatherly habits of conversation, were seldom met with in those days in the wilderness, and endeared him to all around him."

BARTLETT ON "NATURE FAKIRS."

Mr. George W. Bartlett, superintendent of Algonquin National Park, reigning lord, during good behavior, of 2,000 square miles of wilderness, had just finished reading in a June magazine, "Roosevelt on the Nature Fakirs."

As I had placed the book in his hands for the purpose of baiting him, I waited now to see how he would take it. He lighted his cigar, puffed twice, then spoke.

"All my life I have lived in the wilderness and the longer I live here, the less I am inclined to discredit any statement made by an eye-witness as to the doings of the wild habitants of the woods.

"I am the father of ten children and I would not hesitate to let them read any and all of the animal stories written by Long, Seton, Roberts, and even the brutal realism of Jack London. Of course, my children are differently situated from most children. They see for themselves. I know they will select what is true, or what they believe to be true, and pass over the fiction. I find myself constantly unlearning, so to speak, and learning things over again. For example, only last year, we discovered a new species of woodpecker. The professors and scientific men recognized the bird at once, but when told that it came from Algonquin Park, they said, 'It can't be so, for this bird does not occur in that locality.' Yet there was the bird in hand.

"Long ago someone asked somebody else what became of the horns shed by the thousands of deer in the Ontario woods, and the wise one, having no other answer, said, 'They bury them.'"

"One spring day, a gentleman who was here from Washington was walking with me in the woods and we found a fine set of horns. We marked them and the spot where they lay. In the fall I went out to that place and this is all that remained."

As he spoke he took up a ten-inch section of a main stem, one end of which bore tooth marks precisely like the marks made by a beaver on the cut end of a log. The squirrels eat the horns.

"What," I asked "do you think of the absurd story Roberts tells of a lynx let out of a bag, flying in the face of the wolves that had surrounded his captor?"

"Not much, only it is not absurd. A scared, tortured or maddened lynx, in this case would be just as likely to attack the wolves as the man, and more so because coming out of the bag he would in all probability be headed that way. Moreover, a lynx will fight.

"A wolf has been known to leap from his lair and join two dogs who were chasing an antelope. When they had overtaken the antelope, a man following rode up and beat them off. The wolf showed fight, then sat down and called another wolf and together they rushed for the antelope they had helped to kill and it was not until a horse herder rode to the rescue that the wolves gave up."

"Brick's Tasteless"

REGISTERED

is an extract of fresh cod livers, containing all the virtues of fresh cod liver oil without the nauseous grease, the compound syrup of hypophosphites, nutritious extract of malt and the fluid extract of wild cherry bark.

purifies the blood.

makes the weak strong.

is a specific in sore throat and lung diseases.

is so prepared that it can be assimilated without the least digestive effort.

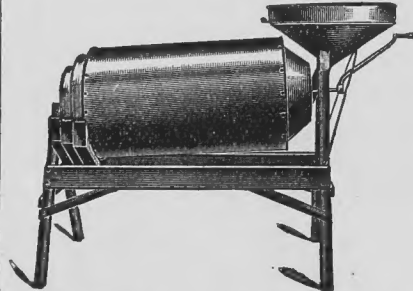
is sold under the positive guarantee that a decided improvement will be felt after taking one bottle, or your money will be refunded by the druggist from whom you purchased it.

Can we be fairer?

Two Sizes—8 ounce bottle 50c; 20 ounce bottle \$1.00

Beeman's New "Jumbo" Grain Cleaner

Guaranteed capacity on Wheat 100 bushels per hour



Sold on Trial; if not the most rapid and perfect Grain Cleaner can be returned

Just the machine for cleaning grain for market on account of its large capacity and perfect separations and an absolute necessity in cleaning grain for seed.

Separates wild or tame oats from wheat or barley, and the only machine that will successfully separate barley from wheat.

Separates frosted, shrunken, or sprouted wheat, raising the quality from one to three grades, making a difference in price of from 10 to 30 cents per bushel.

The Jumbo cleans all kinds of grain and seeds and separates perfectly all foul seed. Furnished with bagger if desired.

Write to-day for special offer.

BEEMAN & CO., 127, 129, 131 Higgins Ave., WINNIPEG, Man.

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8,000 to 10,000 new men by March 1st—new United States law! Same demand in Canada as here. Easy to learn; fascinating; good salaries. Official School for the big Companies. YOU can succeed. Reduced fare. Write.

Wallace Expert Railway School, 629 Ryan Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

STOREY'S GLOVES

We invite you to examine at your dealer's a pair of Storey's Cowboy Gauntlets

They are one example of the velvety softness, combined with greatest pliability and toughness, imparted to our gloves and mitts by our chrome process.

Perfect fitting, warm, comfortable—buy Storey's and invest wisely. Insist on Storey's, at all stores.



Made at Acton Ont., by Canada's Oldest Glovers

W. H. Story & Son Limited



Let us send you a free box of Gin Pills to cure your Kidneys.

We don't ask you to buy—we do ask you to try—GIN PILLS. And at our expense. We want them to prove that they can help you—relieve you—cure you. Won't you give them the chance?

Simply write a post card, asking for a free sample—try the pills—and then see if you have not found the one remedy that YOU KNOW will cure every trace of Kidney and Bladder Trouble.

Hundreds, in every section of the Dominion, owe their lives to GIN PILLS. Thousands owe their freedom from the tortures of

Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Headaches, Aching Joints—to these wonderful pills.

KINGSTON, ONT., June 2nd, 1906.

"Since receiving the sample of 'Gin Pills' I have taken three full sized boxes purchased from my druggist, MR. H. WARD, corner King and Brock Streets. They have benefited me greatly."

Yours Sincerely,

MRS. J. DEAN.

All the arguments in the world won't convince you of their marvellous power over the kidneys, like taking one box will.

Give GIN PILLS a chance to show what they can do for you. Write for a free sample and put them to the test.

Sold by all dealers at 50c. a box—6 for \$2.50. And every box guaranteed.

BOLE DRUG CO. WINNIPEG, Man. 97



"Would a pine marten be safe circulating among a lot of lynx who were feasting on a freshly killed caribou?"

"Perfectly. I question very much whether a lynx would eat pine marten at all, certainly not when he could get caribou."

"Is there anything in the look or cry of a lynx to make a man uncomfortable?"

"The cry of a lynx in a lonely swamp at night is the most blood-chilling sound, I think, that ever smote the ear of man."

"Do you believe a lynx ever shadows a man for half an afternoon?"

"I know that one followed me for the whole of an afternoon. It was in 1892. I was shooting partridge in a large, open space, when, shortly after noon I saw a big lynx crouching and slipping along in the edge of the woods that surrounded this open space. I saw the beast so often that it bothered me. It spoiled my shooting. I tried to get a shot at the lynx but it was always too far for the light charge. I circled the entire open field and always, out there in the edge of the green wood, I could see the lynx—not continually of course, but at short intervals. Finally, as the sun sank behind the forest and the shadows of the trees fell across the little open space, I felt decidedly uncomfortable."

"By this time Mr. Lynx was becoming less afraid and now leaving off partridge shooting, I watched my chance and as he crept across a little avenue in the underbrush, I gave him the contents of one barrel. I saw he was badly hit and rushed at him and finished him with the other barrel."

"Now, when I tell you (and Mrs. Bartlett will verify this) that when I took the two front feet of this beast in my hands, pulling a paw over either shoulder, his long body dangling down my back, his hind feet touched the ground, you will understand that he was no toy lynx, for I stand six feet two and a half inches without shoes."

"What about Mr. Long's wolf killing the caribou calf with a single bite in the breast?"

"Not only possible but quite probable. A wolf following a leaping long-legged calf could very easily snap and crush his breast and kill him at a single stroke. I would not say he could do this with the caribou bull, but I would not say it was impossible. See how very small the mouth of that mink is, yet he can strike and kill at one blow a Plymouth Rock rooster whose head towers two feet above the ground, biting him, always, through the back of the head. I would also say that it would be perfectly natural for a wolf, having given a caribou a death wound, to sit down and wait for the caribou to fall. These wolves are wise. They are the greatest source of danger here, for they destroy the deer. We have watched them, and almost invariably but one wolf does the murder. If the deer attempted to cross one of the numerous lakes there would be two outriders, one on either side, with a third wolf following the doomed deer. If the deer turns on his pursuer the two flanking wolves sit down and wait. Having driven the pursuing wolf back down the blood-stained trail, the deer turns and makes another effort to escape. Now the two wolves gallop alongside. The wolf, who has been chosen to do the deed, does not rush at once in pursuit. He lets the deer get a good start and then, with a dozen long leaps, he has him, not by the throat or flank, but (especially if the snow be deep) by the ham. When at last the beaten deer falls, the others rush in and they all feast together."

"Will an animal hit in the heart always drop?"

"No. Once I wanted some deer meat for bait—that is to poison and put out for the wolves. I took that British rifle there and walked over there to the gravel pit where a fine buck stood. I wanted to make it as easy as possible for the poor deer who was about to be sacrificed for his brother's sake, so I aimed deliberately at his heart. At the crack of the rifle he lifted his head and tail and galloped away, leaping lightly over the trunks of fallen trees. My wife and three other ladies had followed me and Mrs. Bartlett laughed at my marksmanship."

JUICY STEAKS

To repair waste tissue in an animal organism requires food. To make growth necessitates the giving of a greater portion, and to build fat on tissue—the end sought in putting a steer, hog, or sheep in market condition—calls for a very large consumption of nutritious elements. Now heavy feeding has a tendency to bring about derangement of the digestive organs. The wise feeder prepares the animal system against the steady and tiring strain which the stuffing process puts on both stomach and nerves.

He follows the suggestion of Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.), who has formulated a prescription in which are found the elements long ago recognized as beneficial in building up and strengthening the digestion.

DR HESS STOCK FOOD

not only makes the ration digest perfectly, but it creates increased appetite for more. A steer fed with Dr. Hess Stock Food consumes, besides its grain, a larger amount of rough fodder, which of course makes the grain more available for fat forming, thus adding to the profit of feeding.

Dr. Hess Stock Food contains also iron for the blood and nitrates to act as cleansers of the system, which are endorsed by such men as Professors Quitman, Winslow and Finley Dun. It makes cows give more milk and keeps farm teams in fine condition.

Sold on a Written Guarantee.

100 lbs. \$7.00 25 lb. pail \$2.00.

Smaller quantities at a slight advance. Duty paid.

Where Dr. Hess Stock Food differs in particular is in the dose—it's small and fed but twice a day, which proves it has the most digestive strength to the pound. Our Government recognizes Dr. Hess Stock Food as a medicinal compound, and this paper is back of the guarantee.

FREE from the 1st to the 10th of each month—Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.) will prescribe for your ailing animals. You can have his 96-page Veterinary Book any time for the asking. Mention this paper.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.

Also manufacturers of DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-ACE-A and INSTANT LOUSE KILLER. INSTANT LOUSE KILLER KILLS LICE



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14-16 Princess Street, Winnipeg, Man.



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

ANY even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

Application for entry must be made in person by the applicant at a Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district in which the land is situated. Entry by proxy may, however, be made at an Agency on certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of an intending homesteader. The homesteader is required to perform the homestead duties under one of the following plans:

(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of land in each year for three years.
(2) A homesteader may, if he so desires, perform the required residence duties by living on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of his homestead. Joint ownership in land will not meet this requirement.

(3) If the father (or mother if the father is deceased) of a homesteader has permanent residence on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of the homestead, or upon a homestead entered for by him in the vicinity, such homesteader may perform his own residence duties by living with the father (or mother).

(4) The term "vicinity" in the two preceding paragraphs is defined as meaning not more than nine miles in a direct line, exclusive of the width of road allowances crossed in the measurement.

(5) A homesteader intending to perform his residence duties in accordance with the above while living with parents or on farming land owned by himself must notify the Agent for the district of such intention.

Six months' notice in writing must be given to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa, of intention to apply for patent.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

Burton City Fruit Lands The Cream of the Kootenays Don't Need Irrigation

We have just purchased and subdivided the Sapandowski Farm of 240 acres into 10 and 20 acre blocks. This farm is situated in the famous Burton Valley at Burton City, and has fully demonstrated the possibilities of fruit growing in this district. There is an orchard of 200 fruit trees of different varieties, 75 of which are now bearing and all in a healthy condition. 40 acres have been cleared and in crop. As high as 350 bushels of potatoes have been grown on this land and sold at from 75c. to 90c. per bushel. Fruits and garden truck do remarkably well here, and there is an unlimited market right at our doors.

The balance of this land is equally as good and in most cases better than that already cleared, being largely a lea mould with a clay loam and clay subsoil. Clearing can be done for from \$15 to \$35 per acre, and we will undertake to clear ready for the plough at these figures.

This land is being sold at from \$125 to \$300 per acre according to location. Clear title at once.

For full particulars, maps, photos etc., apply to the owners:

A. H., 92 Sherbrook St., Winnipeg, Man.

or
R. M. H., P.O. Box 354, Nelson, B.C.

PIANOS and ORGANS Highest grades only. Prices reasonable and easy. J. MURPHY & COMPANY CORNWALL ST. REGINA

GOES LIKE SIXTY
SELLS LIKE SIXTY
A SELLER FOR SIXTY
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GILSON
ENGINE
For Pumping, Cream
Separators, Churns, Wash
Machines, etc. FREE TRIAL
Ask for catalog—all sizes
SILSON MFG. CO. LTD. 107 York St. Guelph, Ontario.

"Well I had never in all my life missed a simple shot like that. Even if I had failed to hit his heart, I must have hit him and shot him through and through. And yet he had gone away with his flag flying, despite the testimony of all the wise men of the woods that a wounded deer invariably drops his tail when hit hard. I followed him over the little hill—212 yards from the gravel pit and found him down, but kicking, struggling, trying to get to his feet and so much alive that I was obliged to put a bullet through his brain to end his suffering. The post mortem revealed the fact that I had not only hit his heart but had actually torn two inches of it away. As London's old Indian said of the white man, 'You can't never tell what an animal will do.'"

"That blood-drinker," he continued, pointing to the mounted mink above his door, "broke into a cage in daylight and could not be frightened off. I rushed to this room, about one hundred feet away and grabbed a gun, and when I got back he had killed half a dozen pheasants and five bantam chickens. A smaller mink got into another cage, and although I was whacking him with a stick he kept on killing. My stick was light and I turned to take a broom brought by one of the employees. By this time he had murdered half a dozen pheasants and even as I brought the broom stick down he struck and killed a fine golden pheasant. When a wild animal is maddened, either by being punished or by tasting blood, there is no stopping him."

"Upon another occasion I set a trap for a mink, in which a meat bird or whiskey-jack was caught. An ermine came along and began to eat the bird, when a companion and I came upon him. I beat him off, not caring to kill him, in order to reset the trap, but he would not leave. Again and again he flew at the trap. Finally in disgust, I held out the set trap and half believing he would do it, dared him to tackle the machine. Now if you stop to reason, you would say it is inconceivable that the foolish little varmint would do a thing so senseless. Yet I tell you he fairly leaped into the open jaws of that trap, tripped it and was caught and killed, and I can produce a witness to the suicide."

Mr. Bartlett, as already set down, has passed the greater part of his life in the woods. He is in sympathy with all the children of the Wild. From his attic window, he watches the mother bird teaching her babes to fly, the wild duck showing the duckling how to swim, he sees nothing absurd in Mr. Long's kindergarten and considers it quite natural for a caribou cow to put her calf over the jumps.

All the dwellers of the Canadian Wilderness who have read Mr. Roosevelt's roast (and all Canadians read, and respect our versatile President), are moved to smile when he compares a real live lynx to a house cat. They feel that my friends in Colorado have been showing a very inferior brand of bob cat and calling it a lynx.

Twice within the past year, the telegraph has told of a lynx attacking a man. In one case the varmint invaded the right of way and sprang upon a Grand Trunk track-walker, ripped him down the front and up the back, and nearly killed him before he was rescued by another traveller.

There has never been a President in the White House so universally admired by Canadians as the present occupant. They do not question his bravery, but they insist that in his acquaintance with the lynx, he has never been up against the real thing.

They say to me, "Let him come up into Canada, when he loses his job, go into the woods afoot and alone, and listen to the blood-curdling cry of a Canadian lynx in a lonely rain-swept swamp; and then, if he hold his nerve, let him advance and lay hold of the tufted terror of Temagami, and he'll have the fight of his life."

And the saddest part of this prophecy is that when it's all over, there'll be no eye-witness to write it up, for the Canadian lynx is hopelessly illiterate.—Canada-West.

WOMEN INVESTORS.

The liquidators of the York Loan Company in their last statement showed a dividend of 20 cents on the dollar. The manager of that company is in the penitentiary, and the investigation showed a criminal and unbusinesslike conduct of the affairs of the company that it was hard to believe could have been carried on undetected in a business center like Toronto with the publicity that marked the exploitation of the company's procedure.

Almost nine-tenths of the victims of the misconduct of the York Loan and of almost all similarly misconducted companies are women.

This is due undoubtedly to the general lack of business knowledge among women.

That women should have a reasonable desire to increase their means, to obtain an independent position can be understood, but few women are ever given even the rudiments of a business training in so far at least as it would relate to the investment of funds.

A recent life insurance circular states that "nine women out of every ten lose their money if it is not placed in trust."

Undoubtedly many wild-cat schemes are floated almost entirely upon money obtained from inexperienced women investors who have no money to gamble or throw away but who invest in simple ignorance or with the most superficial knowledge.

A Toronto banking house has issued a booklet in the form of a story, in an effort to inform feminine customers of some of the rudiments of the science of investment. Many banks have now a woman's department, displaying a desire to facilitate legitimate business intelligently with women customers. The instruction of women in the financial business requisite for the intelligent investment of their money need not foster or be tainted with stock-gambling, and may be of essential service to many in preserving them from penury.—Exchange.

ALBERTA WHEAT IN SOUTH AMERICA.

The other day Rev. A. G. Baker, of Okotoks, Alta., who for a number of years was a missionary in Bolivia, S. A., received a request from the government of that country, through their department of public works, for four different samples of Alberta wheat, ten pounds of each or forty pounds in all to be tested in that country. The consignment was sent, and consisted of ten pounds each of Alberta Red, Stanley, Preston and Red Fife. Bolivia does not rank very high among the wheat producing countries of the world. It lies too close to the Equator to have a climate congenial to the needs of wheat, and except in the extreme east along the valley of Paraguay is too mountainous for agricultural pursuits. Directly south of it, however, lies the Argentinian wheat country, one of the most famous in the world.

SHIPPING WHEAT WEST.

Saskatoon has long famed itself as the center of one of the best hard wheat districts of the west. That its fame extends beyond its own limits is proven by the fact that representatives of a large Edmonton Milling company were heavy buyers from the local elevator men, last week. Fifteen or twenty thousand bushels are going to the Alberta capital. At the same time an American from North Dakota was negotiating for feed wheat to ship over the border while millers in the east were endeavoring to purchase flour.



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Mr. T. R. McDonald, of the Wilton Park district, may well be dubbed the "onion king" of Alberta. This year, Mr. McDonald has about six acres of onions from which he expects to clear \$2,000. This is another evidence of what thrift and Alberta soil can do when combined.

Mr. H. Clark of the same neighborhood also has a large crop of onions this year.—Leduc Representative.

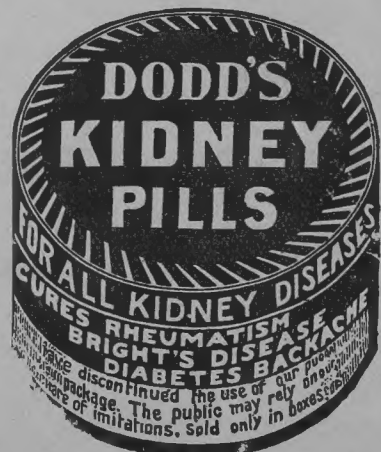
THE COUNTRY FAITH.

Here in the country's heart
Where the grass is green,
Life is the same sweet life
As it e'er hath been.

Trust in a God still lives
And the bell at morn
Floats with a thought of God
O'er the rising corn.

God comes down in the rain,
And the crops grow tall—
This is the country faith
And the best of all.

—NORMAN GALE.



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THE OLD WAY

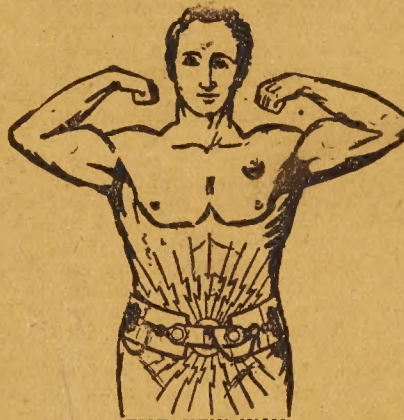
Experience is a dear School, but some men and women will learn in no other.

If you would apply the same reasoning faculty to your efforts to regain your health that you do in your other pursuits, you wouldn't make a drug shop out of your stomach.

Ever figure up what it has cost you experimenting with drugs and nostrums to get back your health?

Of all the fool notions that ever got into the human mind is the idea that there is, or ought to be, somewhere in the universe, some mineral or vegetable compound that will cure each and every ill to which human flesh is heir.

That's all bosh, but as long as the idea exists, poor, deluded mortals will continue to dose their stomachs



THE NEW WAY

and it's this delusion that creates a market for carloads of 'dope' in various forms that every year are manufactured and sold throughout the country.

Said one of America's greatest statesmen, who was a signer of the Declaration of Independence: "The best doctor is the one who knows most about the worthlessness of drugs."

Break away from drugs and doctors, and use Electricity for just ten days. Get the Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt. [Give us] a chance for just a few weeks and we will make a new man out of you.

It's a safe bet that your weakness, your pains and aches, can all be traced to lack of vital tone in your system. Animal vitality—Electricity—Magnetism—these are all one and the same thing.

Let us give you back this power and your troubles will take wings and fly away.

Strengthen your body-guard! Build up your nervous power! Your body-guard is the ten million nerves and tens of millions of little nerve cells that compose your Nervous System. It's the Electricity in these nerve cells—the little "storage batteries"—that runs the machinery of your body.

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Mr. G. Herman, care of W. Wardrop's Camp, Whitemouth, Man., says: "I am glad to say that my health is much better than before wearing one of your Belts. I should not like to be without one now."

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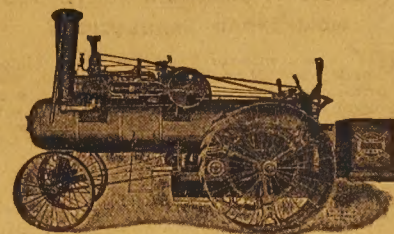
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